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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 13 and 14.

Coakley Blames Hurley; Over-all Ceiling on Prices Strongly Urged by Baruch

The World's Day—September 19, 1941

New England: Hurley Responsible, Says Coakley

Councilor Daniel H. Coakley placed responsibility for Patriarca pardon upon former Gov. Charles F. Hurley. [Page 2.]

Air "invasion" of Massachusetts, in which hundreds of planes and thousands of civilians will participate, is planned for early October. [Page 5.]

Small manufacturers need to discard diffidence and go out for defense subcontracts is verdict of Massachusetts defense business "clinic." [Page 4.]

Harvard's class of 1945—perhaps its largest in 306 years—registered today, simultaneously with 200 Radcliffe freshmen. [Page 1.]

Washington: Baruch Stresses Ceiling Need

Bernard M. Baruch, World War head of the War Industries Board, told Congress legislation which would put a ceiling over the entire price structure was the "greatest single necessity of our present crisis" and would save "20 per cent or more of all appropriations." [Page 8.]

Administrative leaders in the House set the machinery in motion for quick approval of President Roosevelt's $5,985,000,000 lend-lease request.

Representative Dirksen (R) of Illinois, a frequent critic of the Administration, appealed to the House for unified support of the President's foreign policy. [Page 3.]

In the interest of economy the Army abandoned the slate-blue uniform heretofore worn by flying cadets and ordered it replaced with the more serviceable olive drab.

The Office of Production Management said that efforts would be made to increase steel output from existing facilities through concentration on production of a minimum number of specifications, sizes and shapes.

The United States Housing Authority approved contracts for construction of a defense housing project at New Orleans and a slum clearance project at Carolina, Puerto Rico.

The United States Army was estimated to total 1,597,810 officers and enlisted men. Reporting this figure, the War Department said it included 710,000 selectees, 535,510 regulars, 278,300 National Guard officers and men and 74,300 Reserve officers.

Americas: War Minister Inspects Brazil Coast

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (AP)—Brazil's War Minister, Gen. Enrico Gaspar Dutra, left by plane to visit the northeastern military regions of the Brazilian coast lying nearest Africa.

National: President Returns to Hyde Park

Hyde Park, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt returned to his Hudson Valley home to spend the week end and to dispose of matters relating to his mother's estate.

Kansas City, Mo.—Striking electrical workers voted to return to work ending a two-day strike at the two plants of the Kansas City Power and Light Company.

New York—Striking merchant sailors made a tentative arbitration offer after the Maritime Commission requisitioned a number of vessels tied up because of a dispute over war bonuses.

Men in the News: U. S. Moscow Mission in London

W. Averell Harriman and other members of the United States mission to Moscow lunched in London with Prime Minister Churchill and Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply, who heads the British mission.

Alfred Duff Cooper, British co-ordinator for the Far East, arrived at Batavia, Netherlands East Indies, to confer with Gov. Gen. A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer. He will fly to Singapore and thence to Australia soon.

Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Vatican, will confer with Pope Pius XII Sept. 21. A meeting scheduled for today was postponed.

A. V. Alexander, British First Lord of the Admiralty, said material and moral support of the United States in protecting war shipments part of the way on their Atlantic voyage to Britain "cannot be overestimated."

In Russia: Four Red Armies Reported Trapped

Nazi armies converging east of the Ukrainian Capital of Kiev were reported by Berlin to have met at a point 125 miles east of the city, and to have trapped four Russian armies in the maneuver. [Page 1.]

In the north, the Germans claimed that their guns had silenced Russian guns protecting the Leningrad naval base at Kronstadt.

Soviet dispatches admitted that German armies had penetrated to one of the gates of the city of Kiev, after days of heavy fighting.

1,100 New 'Harvard Men' Register in Class of '45

A new generation of Harvard men—the generation of 1945—today took over the Yard and began drinking in, through wide open eyes, the first draughts of Harvard's academic glamour.

Subtly, without their being aware of it, these 1,100 new Harvard men—perhaps the largest class in the College's 306-year history—are today being baptized into the mysteries of Harvardiana.

A much-thumbed map of Harvard buildings . . . new chuckles at an old, yes traditional, Lampoon cartoon . . . newly acquired indifference in a reference—say—to the "typical" Radcliffe girl . . . the splash of a very new and very snappy Harris tweed: this is the real story of Harvard's registration day.

Near by, at Radcliffe, 200 new freshmen were also registering today and learning the right flippancy with which to treat Harvard and things Harvardian. Radcliffe's class of '45 includes six girls from wartime England, here in Cambridge on scholarships given by an anonymous friend of the College. They were "very

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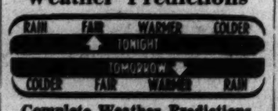


Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Maestro

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky

Conductor of Boston Symphony Orchestra barred by the American Federation of Musicians from conducting the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society.

Koussevitzky, Zimbalist And Szigeti Barred

Boston musical circles received with considerable surprise today the announcement of James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians in New York, that Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has been barred from a scheduled appearance as guest conductor of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. It had been understood that Mr. Petrillo had previously given it his sanction.

According to the Petrillo ruling, Dr. Koussevitzky may not conduct the New York Orchestra as part of its Centennial celebration program, as previously announced. In addition, Efrem Zimbalist and Joseph Szigeti, violinists, will not be permitted to keep engagements to play with the Boston Symphony Orchestra scheduled for this season.

The situation involves a union effort to bring the Boston Symphony, the only major non-union orchestra in the country, into the folds of Mr. Petrillo's A. F. of M., an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Dr. Koussevitzky was not available for comment. Mr. Zimbalist in New York acknowledged that the ruling was "a disappointment." Mr. Szigeti could not be reached.

The Boston conductor was scheduled to appear with the New York Orchestra as part of the Centennial celebration of its founding. The union leader held that it would be inconsistent to bar union members from appearing with a non-union orchestra and to allow a non-union conductor to lead union musicians.

Mr. Zimbalist had been engaged to appear with the Boston Symphony on Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 to play the Brahms Violin Concerto, while Mr. Szigeti was to play Alban Berg's Violin Concerto on April 10 and 11.

The situation was not without a certain amount of irony, however, according to musicians in New York, who recalled that the two violinists were among instrumentalists to follow the lead of Albert Spalding in resigning from the American Guild of Musical Artists, an A. F. of L. affiliate headed by Lawrence Tibbett, and joining the Federation last March. If they had not switched unions, they would have been able to keep their Boston engagements.

Meanwhile Mr. Petrillo is continuing his prolonged jurisdictional struggle with Mr. Tibbett's guild. The contest to determine which union rightfully has dominion over prominent solo instrumentalists is now in the courts and a decision is expected soon.

Paper 'Shortage' Blamed on Army

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Defense officials said yesterday large purchases by the Army were responsible for complaints of printers in some areas that they were having difficulty obtaining stocks of paper.

The Army has been buying large quantities for various printed forms to stock new camps and cantonments.

The Office of Civilian Supply has requested the Army to permit dealers to spread deliveries, it was said. It has been the Army practice to provide each camp initially with a six-month supply of forms, they said.

Officials did not disclose how much paper the Army had bought recently, but they said the purchases were diminishing as orders were being placed now only to replenish supplies as they are used.

Civilian Supply officials said no restrictions were contemplated on paper sales or deliveries and predicted the apparent shortage would disappear soon.

Charlestown's Big Fire Tests Home Defenses

Volunteers, raid wardens, soldiers and sailors aid fire-fighting forces in subduing conflagration.

Charlestown's $1,000,000 fire at the Boston and Maine warehouses last night, curbed by more than 5,000 volunteers, police, air-raid wardens, soldiers, and sailors in a night-long battle, brought an acid test of effectiveness to Greater Boston's emergency wartime services and revealed valuable lessons in development of civilian defense technique, City and defense officials said today.

Discovered just after 6 p. m. last evening at the height of the evening traffic rush on Rutherford Avenue and other Charlestown Streets, the blaze tied up traffic, attracted tens of thousands of spectators, and caused confusion.

It swept through four big warehouses of the B. & M. on Rutherford Avenue, completely destroying the contents, burning 26 freight cars and contents on nearby sidings, and scorching and damaging a number of nearby buildings.

The blaze, biggest fire Boston has witnessed in more than a decade, was the first "metropolitan call" fire in the City's history, and the first opportunity air-raid wardens, volunteer fire fighters, canteen workers of the Women's Civilian Defense Motor Corps and other civilian defense workers had had a chance to try their skills in a major emergency.

Traffic Force Needed

Most graphic lesson revealed by the test, in the view of J. Wells Farley, Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, was that a full-fledged civilian defense organization must include a skilled service to handle traffic congestion, control large and unruly crowds, and stamp out looting under disaster conditions.

Although large crowds or heavy traffic might not be on the streets during an incendiary air raid, the Bay State's civilian defense organization is intended to serve not only under air-raid conditions, but in time of any other public emergency.

These duties in the Bay State's defense organization have been assigned to a new evacuation department, establishment of which was announced only yesterday by Mr. Farley.

More than 100 air-raid wardens

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Capture of Kiev Claimed by Nazis; Isolationist Strength Dwindles; Dardanelles: Turk Stand a Question

Dirksen's indorsement of foreign policy held representative of changing views.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—The substantial collapse of organized isolationist opposition in Congress to the President's war measures was accepted as nearly complete today by highly placed Republican and Democratic politicians.

The speech-making dissent of some of the leading Senate and House non-interventionist leaders is expected to continue but the judgment is that the "debate is over."

The latest evidence in support of this conclusion is the strong middle-road Republican indorsement which is being given to the remarkable speech delivered in the House yesterday afternoon by Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R) of Illinois.

Appeals for Unity

Mr. Dirksen's appeal for the Nation's united backing of the Government's foreign policy, including Mr. Roosevelt's "shoot on sight" orders to the Navy, frankly amazed the Administration's supporters and at its dramatic end the Republican minority broke into such vigorous applause that it nearly drowned out the startled Democrats.

Speaking as one who has been an active leader of the House isolationist bloc and who has heretofore voted against every major phase of the President's foreign policy, including repeal of the arms embargo, the lend-lease bill and the Selective Service Act, Mr. Dirksen frankly declared that the time has come to accept the logic that permanent peace will come quickest and surest through the defeat of the Axis.

To his colleagues he said:

"The President has announced a policy of patrolling and clearing the waters which are deemed necessary to our defense and for the maintenance of freedom of the

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Full text of Dirksen speech: Page 3.

By a Staff Artist

Scene of Nazi Drive

Converging German armies around Kiev—indicated by long black arrows—were claimed by the German High Command to have met at a point 125 miles east of the Ukrainian capital. Other Nazi forces in the south hammered at the gates of the city.

Turk Haziness on Straits Keeps Britain in Doubt

By E. Berg Holt
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 19—An important point still remains obscure regarding the Turkish denial that Bulgaria has asked leave to take a number of warships "bought" from Italy through the Dardanelles. It is what answer Turkey would give if such request were actually made.

That Britain still feels some concern on this point is shown by the fact that Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Turkey, is understood to have made two informal approaches on the subject—one this week and one about a month ago.

In each case the reply seems to have been the same—no request has been received.

Pessimists assume the worst from the fact that Turkey has not given a clear-cut reply. But another possible explanation is that Turkey wants to gain time by keeping the Axis guessing whether or not it will ultimately throw the Dardanelles open to Axis shipping.

On balance, opinion here inclines strongly to the more optimistic theory.

Nazis Bide Their Time

Nevertheless if this really be Turkey's reason it is another example of fallacious thinking which already has caused the downfall of so many smaller countries. For the Axis is accustomed never to demand instant compliance until it is ready to strike, and never allows itself to be maneuvered into striking until that moment is reached.

It is very unlikely therefore that the effect of a forthright no now, in advance, would be to precipitate an Axis move on Turkey, unless the Axis has already made up its mind to strike at once.

On the other hand by stating unequivocally now where it stands, the Turkish Government would enable Britain and Russia to concert defensive measures. So far staff talks have been carried on between Britain and Turkey only, and as these all antedated the German attack on Russia they are now to considerable extent obsolete.

There is unfortunately no sign at present of this gap being filled.

Coolness Toward Russia

Despite Turkey's evident coolness toward Russia, however, there is no tangible reason for supposing the Turks intend to open the Dardanelles to the Axis.

And there is growing feeling that even the fiction that Bulgaria is still neutral will not be regarded by the Turks as giving legal justification for passing Axis warships through the Dardanelles by transferring them ostensibly to the Bulgarian flag.

Meanwhile, however, there is equally no sign that the Bulgarian troops which have been called up for "training" are about to be launched against Turkey.

In this connection attention is drawn here to two warnings which the Soviet Government sent to Sofia.

Facts Told by Radio

Though the replies have been unsatisfactory they have in another sense served their purpose for they have enabled the Russians to use the radio to bring home the situation to the Bulgarian people, despite the Sofia Government's deliberate withholding of information on the same subject.

Having in view the close sympathy felt for Russia by the majority of the Bulgarians, most observers feel that it would be asking for trouble to try to induce Bulgaria to fight against Russia. But the majority might more easily be persuaded to do so against Turkey.

From another standpoint, however, the obvious anxiety of the Axis to pry open the Dardanelles without fighting is a sign that Hitler is not too sanguine about the prospect of reaching the Caucasian oil fields by land, despite

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Encirclement of four Red armies reported as Hitler's forces effect junction.

BERLIN, Sept. 19 (AP)—The German High Command announced tonight that the Germans had entered Kiev and that the German flag was flying on the citadel there.

By the Associated Press

Friday, Sept. 19

Two German Army groups have been consolidated beyond the Desna River, closing a ring around four Russian armies about 125 miles east of Kiev, a special announcement from Adolf Hitler's headquarters declared today.

Russian dispatches admitted that German armies besieging Kiev had penetrated as far as one gate of the Ukrainian capital after heavy fighting during the past few days.

Union of the two German Army groups east of Kiev was effected Sept. 13, the Nazi announcement said.

These were the forces of Field Marshal Gen. Fedor von Bock, Commander of the Germans' Central Army on the Eastern Front, and those of Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt on the South.

As early as last Aug. 24 German sources had pictured strong forces of Russian Marshal Semion Timoshenko as hemmed between von Rundstedt's troops and the right wing of von Bock's command.

The Germans also claimed the capture of Poltava, principal city of Northeastern Ukraine.

Capture of Gomel Is Key

The capture of Gomel, east of the Dnieper River, was mentioned by the German High Command as the springboard for the encircling operations. That advance gave the Germans a bridgehead west of the Upper Desna in the central sector above its confluence with the Dneiper at Kiev.

"Following on the battle of Gomel," the German dispatch said, "forces advanced against the upper and lower course of the Desna in order to force a passage of the river.

"From here the attack was continued south in order to link up with forces which had crossed the Dnieper on both sides of the town of Kremenchug on a front of 120 kilometers (75 miles) and was attacking toward the north."

Attack on Leningrad

In the northern sector the Germans said German bombs and shells had silenced Soviet batteries of Kronstadt, guarding the sea route to Leningrad.

Kronstadt is the chief Red Navy base. Situated on the island of Kotlin in the Gulf of Finland, it dominates the 23-foot ship channel which leads to Leningrad, 20 miles to the east.

German guns were said to have been along the southern shore of Kronstadt Bay for co-operation with dive bombers in the attack on the fortress, one phase of widespread operations for the encirclement of Leningrad.

Nazis List Losses

Coincidentally with its claims for fighting in the Ukraine, the German High Command made the claim that in two months of fighting, it had lost a total of 84,354 Nazi soldiers killed, 292,690 wounded, and 18,921 missing. In the Nazi Air Force it said that 1,542 were killed, 3,980 were wounded, and 1,378 were missing.

Russian prisoners were listed at more than 1,800,000 since the beginning of the conflict, with the number of Soviet killed rated considerably higher.

British estimates yesterday said the Russians had lost 3,000,000 men and the Germans 2,000,000.

The Nazis also announced that General Joanitziu, Chief of the Rumanian General Staff, was killed on the Eastern Front Wednesday, DNB reported today in a dispatch from Bucharest.

Finnish Troops Advance

Finnish troops driving toward Soroka, terminal of the Stalin Canal to the White Sea, have captured Rukajaervi, one of the most important Soviet bases in Karelia and 60 miles from the White Sea Coast, Finnish dispatches said last night.

While Moscow had little information to give out regarding operations, it pushed its latest announced plan to assemble its almost illimitable man power for the establishment of the greatest reserve military force in history—estimated unofficially at not less than 25,000,000 men.

Announcement of Premier Stalin's new conscription of every man between 16 and 50 not already in service to train after working hours in the use of weapons was accompanied by declarations that for Russia the struggle just had begun.

The German General Staff, it was asserted in Moscow, faced the approaching winter with no further hope for a blitzkrieg in the east.

'Aurora . . . Fair Daughter of the Dawn'

R. Newton Mayall

Northern Lights in Spectacular Display Over New England

The red sweep of the Aurora Borealis shown above Cambridge, Mass., as it was photographed last night by R. Newton Mayall from the top of the Harvard Observatory.

Aurora Borealis puts on spectacular show: Page 2.

1,100 New 'Harvard Men' Register in One of Largest Freshman Classes

Aurora Puts On Vivid Show; More Tonight

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Flashing across the northwestern sky in spectacular streamers, sheets and arcs, the most unusual display of Northern Lights in recent years was seen last night by thousands of watchers throughout Eastern United States and in many parts of the South and Mid West.

Dr. Donald H. Menzel of the Harvard Observatory said the displays would probably be seen again tonight and possibly for several nights thereafter, although they will appear with gradually diminishing intensity.

Major communication systems which first reported the auroral phenomena on Wednesday night said they affected communications as far west as Albuquerque, N. M., and Denver, Colo., north to the Canadian border and Boston and south to Atlanta, Ga. They also struck wireless communications to and from Europe, the Far East and Latin America.

Except for cables from London, which continued to flow uninterruptedly, the staff of the New York Cables Desk of the Associated Press had one of the quietest nights since the war began. Spasmodically their 300,000-mile leased wire network was down—at one time for as long as two minutes—and the 10,000-mile wirephoto network over which news pictures are transmitted was upset.

Communications Disrupted

London reported communication in all parts of the world was awry, Australia being cut off from the British Isles for long stretches and cables to America being affected. The Rome, Berlin and Moscow radios, usually heard clearly in London, failed to come through.

Blacked-out Helsingfors saw a particularly fine display which was interpreted there as an omen of early winter.

Telegraph companies said their services were affected seriously in an area north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi with the greatest interference between Philadelphia and Harrisburg, Pa., and the Chicago district. For the first time such a condition hit the trans-Pacific facilities of the Bell Telephone System.

Last night's show was fully equal to many seen in the Arctic regions except for its lack of intensity, according to Bradford Washburn, Director of the New England Museum of Natural History, who recently returned from Alaska. First visible as a great arc around 7:30 p. m., it reached its peak about 9:30 when great sheets of light flashed from the radiant zenith, near the constellation Cygnus, toward the horizon. Dominant colors seemed to be green, white and red which shot outward in flickering streamers to form curtains, bands, rays and cloud-like banks.

Due to Sun Spots

Most natural scientists believe the aurora borealis is due to sun spot activity—or solar storms—from which streams of atomic particles known as electrons, shoot outward toward the earth, according to Dr. Menzel. As these minute particles bombard the earth's atmosphere 150 miles or so above the earth they lose energy which passes off in the colorful radiation that we see.

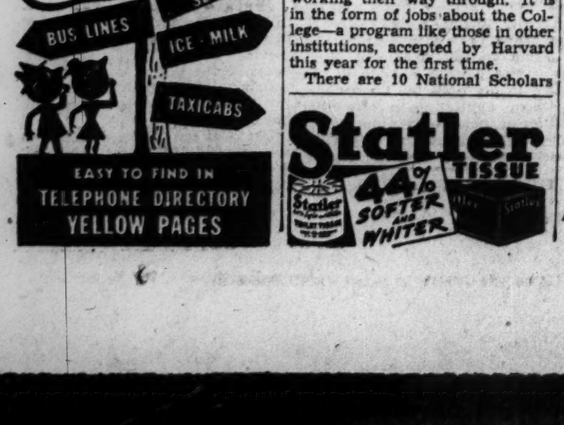
Both the red and green colors which predominate in the aurora are thought to be lines of oxygen which are emitted only when atoms are under a certain type of excitement. These lines are called "forbidden lines" because they are difficult to produce in the laboratory where the atmosphere is dense.

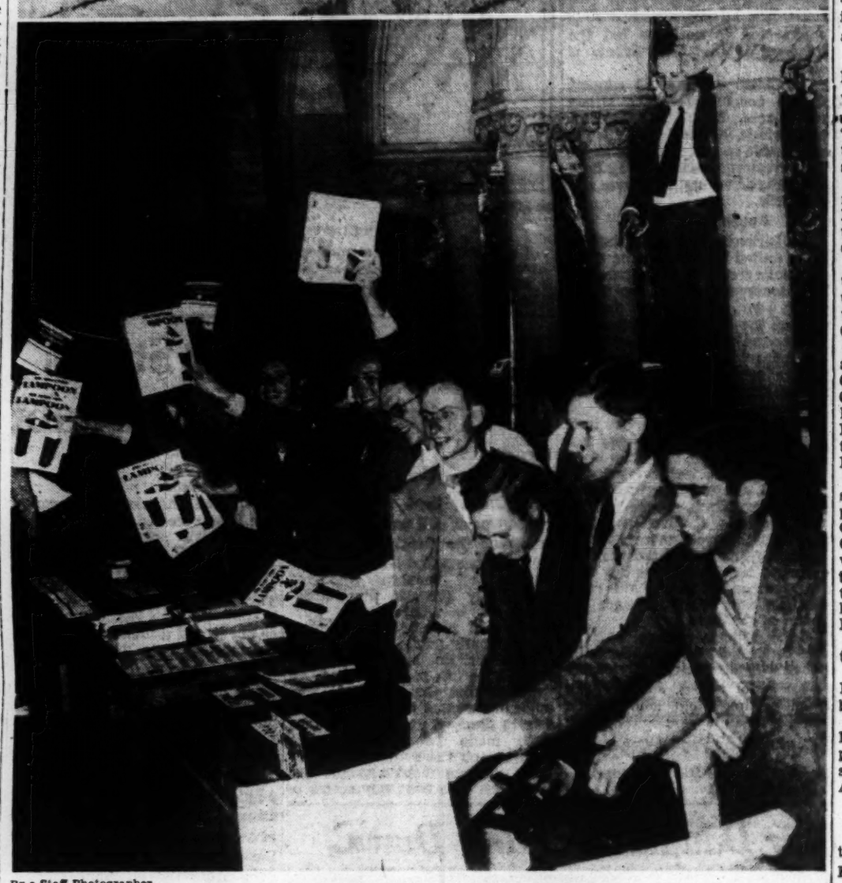
Explaining why the aurora is rarely seen near the Equator, Dr. Menzel said the electric currents from the sun move under the influence of the magnetic lines of the earth and are pulled northward toward the magnetic pole in northeastern Canada. They apparently spiral toward the earth and are pulled, flattened and bent by the earth's magnetic currents in such a way as to cause the slashing of communication lines. This cross-current effect sometimes sets up electric power of considerable voltage in land lines.

Auroral displays may be expected again in about 27 days which is the length of time it takes the sun to turn on its axis and point its spots earthward, Dr. Menzel said.

Heavy Hand of Priority

GREENVILLE, S. C., Sept. 19 (AP)—The heavy hand of priority almost brushed the head of every freshman at Furman University. The freshmen caps have been delayed, because they were tipped with a steel button. It took a special appeal to soften Uncle Sam enough to permit the traditional tip.





By a Staff Photographer

Registration Day at Harvard and Radcliffe

Above: Six English girls from warring Britain on scholarships to Radcliffe College, registered with 200 other girls in Cambridge this morning. Here four of the six are shown on the steps of the Radcliffe Library. They are, left to right: Holly Southwell of Oxford, Madeline Walker of Sherbourne, and Joan Edgson of London. Gillian Norton of Winchester is in front. Below: This was the reception 1,100 Harvard freshmen, registering today, received when they emerged from Memorial Hall. A line of solicitors, mostly students selling student publications, confronted them and tried to get signatures on contracts. Visible are Crimson, daily newspaper; Lampoon, humorous magazine, and Advocate, literary magazine, salesmen.

200 Enroll in Class of 1945 at Radcliffe

Continued from Page 1

happy" this morning as one photographer after another took their picture.

On the surface, there is other news near Harvard Yard. A rare book library, resplendent in red brick and white trimming, has sprung up near Widener during the summer. More closely examined, it proves to have splashes of white paint still on the windows, unfinished joints here and there.

A rush for places in the Naval and Military Science courses has begun. So great is the demand for limited openings that the N. R. O. T. C. has set up a special registration booth in Sanders Theater. A dozen freshmen had signed up this morning even before they had been allowed to register with the College—before they were officially Harvard men at all.

May Be Biggest Class

The class of 1945 may be the biggest in Harvard's history. There is to be a 10 per cent falling off in total enrollment because of the draft and enlistment, and the Dean's Office has boosted the entering class to take up some of the slack. Not since 1932 were as many as 1,100 freshmen admitted; this year's total may be larger than the record of 1,117.

The National Youth Administration is contributing $60,000 to the support of Harvard boys who are working their way through. It is in the form of jobs about the College—a program like those in other institutions, accepted by Harvard this year for the first time.

There are 10 National Scholars from Massachusetts entering the College, a novelty this year; commuters are for the first time to be set up in special daytime studies in the dormitories and Houses; this, too, was news of the conventional sort at Harvard.

But the true account of what is happening today in the oldest of America's colleges is not apparent at first glance. It is the story of 1,100 different young men, men from every state in the Union and from many foreign lands, dropping high and prep school identities and—almost without knowing it—becoming Harvard men.

They registered together this morning in Memorial Hall, and that in itself had a Harvard tang. Signing your name a score of times on every official printed card, with plaster busts of Harvard greats gazing benignly over your shoulder, the sunlight penetrating brightly colored stained glass windows high in a vaulted ceiling—this was the way you officially became a Harvard man.

Anywhere else they would ease the details onto you little by little when you had gotten a little used to the collegiate atmosphere. But Harvard freshmen do not need to be babied.

Outside there was no upperclassman "big brother" waiting to answer questions and show you around the Yard. You found your own way, and when you didn't know how to get to Boylston Hall or Warren House you asked somebody. . . .

You didn't have to worry about hazing or wearing a cute little green skull cap for two weeks and avoiding walking on the grass.

Just because the College expected you to get acclimated yourself, you set about it with redoubled vigor; and before the day was over even your best friend would have been surprised at how mature you had suddenly grown.

W. R. F.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public concert by the Boston WPA Band, John Jacobson conducting, on the Mall, Boston Common, at 7 p. m.

"Whirl of Fire," a fireworks show for the benefit of the China War Relief. Features include a Junior Drum Corps Contest, at 7 p. m.; Finals of Majorette Contest, 8:30 p. m.; "Thirty Minutes in Enchanted China," 8:50 p. m.; "Pageant of the Moon Festival"; "The Whirl of Fire" from 9:20 to 11 p. m., which will include fireworks displays of "The Battle of the Skies," a Chinese pagoda, portraits of the General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, "The Circus Parade," "Niagara Falls in the Moonlight," "The Astronomer's Dream," "The Sinking of the Bismarck," and many others. At Braves Field, tonight and Saturday, beginning at 7 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, first evening session of the extension course on "Furniture of the English Regency, American Federal Empire, and Victorian Styles," by Margaret George, at 7 p. m.

Celebration of the 88th anniversary of the Boston Norwegian Society. There will be entertainment, dancing and refreshments. At the Dorchester Plaza, Tonawanda and Geneva Aves., Dorchester, at 8 p. m.

Saturday

All day outing at Newburyport, conducted by the Brookline Bird Club. Meet at North Station to take the 7:45 a. m. train for Newburyport. Those arriving by auto meet at the Newburyport Station at 9:02 a. m. Leader, Mrs. Dubois, Georgetown 3471.

At the Children's Museum, Story Hour of "Mikl," a boy of Hungary, for younger children, at 10:30 a. m. Chief Crazy Bull, Sioux Indian of the Dakota tribe, will give a program of Indian stories and dances for the older children. The Chief will appear in full regalia, and will teach some of the Indian sign language. On the lawn of the estate adjoining the Children's Museum, 87 Eliot Street, Jamaica Plain, at 2:30 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Egyptian Art" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m.

Charity Horse Show of the Medfield Acacia Club. At the Medfield Town Park, at 1:30 p. m.

Afternoon walk at the Arnold Arboretum, conducted by the Brookline Bird Club. Meet at the Forest Hills Elevated Station, lower level, at 2 p. m. Those arriving by auto, meet at the South Gate of the Arboretum at 2:15 p. m. Leader, Miss Ball, Lasell 9788. Cost, 20 cents.

Bird walk at North Weymouth, conducted by the Field and Forest Club. Meet at South Station for 1:45 p. m. train to Quincy, then bus to North Weymouth. Short walk to Great Hill. Plan to eat at North Weymouth or Quincy. Leaders, Bessie Howard and George Sharp. Cost, 55 cents.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Dorothy Hunniford, contralto, and Leo Litwin, pianist, Fenway Court, Boston, at 3:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 13.
Radio Timetable. Page 4.

Coakley Held Trying to Hide Behind Hurley

Accusation by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, that Councilor Daniel H. Coakley was "trying to hide behind" former Gov. Charles F. Hurley to avoid responsibility regarding pardons to criminals was the highlight of the Senate impeachment trial today.

Today's session brought spectator interest to a new high as the machine-gun questions of the Attorney General brought shouted answers from the veteran Councilor seeking to match his legal talent against that of the prosecutor.

The session brought repeated clashes, the most sensational one coming after Councilor Coakley had reiterated his oft-stated insistence that if a Governor "sees fit" to submit a pardon to the Council, he always voted for it.

Mr. Bushnell shouted, "You are not trying to hide behind the Governor?"

Councilor Retorts

In a biting retort, the Councilor said, "You are doing all the hiding behind that is being done around here."

At one point Attorney General Bushnell asked Mr. Coakley whether he had checked the facts used in the Patriarca petition, "which is rightly called a blot on the Commonwealth of Massachusetts?"

"Absolutely false," the Councilor retorted, as chief defense counsel Lewis leaped to his feet to object to the question and to prevent Mr. Coakley from answering.

Brushing aside Mr. Lewis' attempt, Councilor Coakley continued, "That is deliberate malice on the part of the Attorney for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

The presecutor spent considerable time questioning Councilor Coakley about the reference in the Coakley prepared petition which led to the pardoning of Raymond L. S. Patriarca, to "his pastor" and two other clergymen favoring the Patriarca pardon.

Councilor Coakley repeatedly insisted that the statement in the petition that a "Father Gareni" of Quincy "was anxious" to see the Governor in support of the pardon was true, despite a statement read to the Court from the clergyman that he never authorized the use of his name and never knew Raymond Patriarca.

He insisted, "Gareni was anxious to express his opinion."

The pastor referred to is the Rev. Philip Guarino of Quincy, it has been revealed during the trial.

The reference to a "Father Fagan, his pastor" as favoring the pardon petition was also the subject of repeated questions by Attorney General Bushnell.

'Always False'

Mr. Coakley reiterated previous testimony that the name "Father Fagan" was false and was "always false." Attorney General Bushnell then asked, "Was the statement 'his pastor was in favor' also false?"

Answer: "No, it was not."

Later, however, the Attorney General pointed out that the Rev. Joseph Gibbons was pastor in Patriarca's parish, but that in a deposition taken from the clergyman he said he never knew or ever saw Raymond Patriarca.

Councilor Coakley has previously insisted that the words "his pastor" and not the words "Father Fagan" were important on the petition.

After a series of questions regarding the Gibbons' deposition, Mr. Bushnell asked, "Isn't it true that the words 'his pastor' on the petition are false?"

Was Mistake

Councilor Coakley, in a raised voice, replied, "It is true that it was a mistake, an error which I pointed out myself long before you came into this case."

However, Mr. Coakley at no time would admit the statement was deliberately false, as the Attorney General sought to establish.

At one time during the morning Councilor Coakley, irritated by Mr. Bushnell's questions, shouted that he had prepared petitions such as that in the Patriarca case on "50 or 60 cases as a member of the Council." However, he denied that he was the moving party in connection with the Patriarca pardon, saying, "Positively I was not. I have no key to get men out of prison."

He admitted that he started the machinery for the Patriarca pardon which he said "would be valueless" if the Governor did not present the petition to the Council for action.

Denied Statement

He denied that he had time to verify the facts stated in the petition as given to him by Joseph Patriarca, the pardoned prisoner's brother, and Jere Gardner, Boston boxing figure.

He said, "It was a routine matter and being busy with a thousand other things, it never entered my head that I had to verify things told to me by persons interested."

Under Mr. Bushnell's sharp questioning, he said he didn't consider it part of his duty to take the precaution to see that the facts were correct even if some of them came from Patriarca's brother.

"I had no reason to suspect that I was being lied to by anybody," he said.

Albert E. Rodd

A Bit of Respite and Civilian Aid

Upper: With Charlestown's big fire brought under control, firemen gather near a Hood Milk Company truck to enjoy a cool drink of milk. The company's plant was close to the blaze but was not damaged.

Lower: Firemen and civilians joined efforts to save tinned goods and other commodities in box cars in the path of the flames. In the picture soup is being removed by a "human chain."

Big Fire Tests Defense

Continued from Page 1

from Charlestown and elsewhere in Boston who reported to Police Captain James J. Hinchey, chief air-raid warden of Boston, were assigned to force crowds of spectators back on the Rutherford Avenue side of the fire. After the crowds had been forced back and the streets roped off, the wardens were assigned to clear out a large number of boys, some of whom were looting box cars filled with tinned goods, in a danger zone near the fire.

Long Lines of Hose

Air-raid wardens, civilian volunteer fire fighters, soldiers, and ordinary civilians helped to carry the long lines of hose that the regular fire fighters, standing in the heat of the conflagration, required to quelch the flame.

Although the brunt of the fighting was of course borne by these regular firemen, nearly 2,000 of whom were called, a "tremendous amount of assistance" was given by volunteer auxiliary firemen and other civilians, Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly declared today.

Training that has been given the auxiliary firemen in Boston during the past year was "clearly apparent" in their activities, the Commissioner stated. Those volunteers helped by repairing hose lines, connecting the couplings, carrying the hose and, in some cases, actually playing the streams on the flames of near-by buildings. These volunteers organized themselves into teams for this work.

Fire departments from at least two dozen Greater Boston communities lent help either by sending apparatus and men directly to the scene or by "covering" areas whose apparatus had been rushed to Charlestown. Several communities also sent auxiliary firemen and other civilian defense workers.

Women from the Civilian Defense Motor Corps joined forces with the Red Cross in manning a Red Cross canteen and serving drinks, doughnuts and sandwiches to at least 1,000 firemen. Milk was supplied by H. P. Hood and Sons Milk Company, whose plant was within 50 feet of the flames. The women were on duty at the canteen until 4:00 a. m. today.

Because of the intense heat and pressure of the emergency, this canteen was believed to have been of great assistance to the firemen.

Necessity of a prominent badge or armband for auxiliary fire fighters was demonstrated, Commissioner Reilly commented today, when police refused to permit a number of these workers inside the fire lines. Only identification they had was a small card. As result of this experience, the Commissioner is arranging for a new insignia to be worn by his corps of accredited civilian fire fighters.

Need for great expansion of the Bay State's civilian defense organization was shown by the experience, Mr. Farley pointed out. Commenting that virtually all the available policemen and firemen in Boston, plus contingents from nearby communities, were called to the scene, Mr. Farley explained that in time of incendiary air attack the need might be several times as great.

"We not only need a great many more volunteers for civilian defense—enough to bring the Commonwealth's force to 100,000," declared a spokesman in Mr. Farley's office, "but we need to train them so thoroughly they can take over the real work of combating such a disaster as this fire."

Officials of the B. & M. Railway today were surveying the costs of rebuilding the warehouses which were destroyed. There was some question whether they would be rebuilt, since they were not used in regular railroad traffic. They were rented to customers of the road.

Scores of box cars were saved from the flames after all available engineers and firemen of the railway had been called out to move them to safer locations. Only 26 loaded cars and two empties were damaged, a statement issued by the railway said today.

Forest Areas In Peril From Lack of Rain

Prediction of a forest fire situation worse than that of last spring was voiced today by the Massachusetts State Commissioner of Conservation, Raymond J. Kenney.

"Unless widespread heavy rain comes before the foliage dries up and falls to the ground, we may expect a very grave situation throughout the State," he said.

More men are engaged in national defense work today, and are not available for firefighting, added Mr. Kenney. He also stated that water supplies are at the lowest level for many years.

Foliage Pageant Has Early Start In N. H. Forests

New Hampshire's annual foliage pageant is beginning to take color in the wooded hills and dales that march across the landscape. Reports received by the State Planning and Deevlopment Commission from 20 observers throughout the State indicate that the leaves are receiving their first "tinting" from Jack Frost's multi-colored brush.

Because of the very dry weather the trees are putting on their colored dress about two weeks earlier than usual. The northern part of the State is much in advance of the wooded areas in the south, according to the observers.

New Hampshire will issue frequent bulletins on the progress of its annual foliage pageant which is expected to attract thousands of New Englanders to view the brilliant reds, yellows, purples, and browns that signalize the autumn season.

Connecticut Has Projects Named

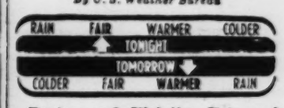
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Approval of names for three Connecticut defense housing developments was announced today by John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator. They were:

Waterbury: 178 dwellings for families for defense workers—"Warner Gardens"; a second Waterbury program of 122 dwellings for industrial workers—"Hamilton Height."

Windsor Locks: 85 dwellings for families of enlisted men at the Army air base—"Elm Plains."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight, lowest temperature in the lower 50's; Saturday fair with rising temperatures; moderate northeast shifting to east winds.

Maine: Fair and continued cool tonight. Saturday fair and warmer.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Saturday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool tonight. Saturday fair and warmer. Moderate northeast to east winds, except fresh on the South Shore.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Fresh northeast to east winds, Block Island to Provincetown tonight and Saturday, and moderate northeast winds north of Provincetown tonight shifting to easterly Saturday. Weather fair tonight and Saturday except fog after midnight tonight in the Cape Cod section.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh winds, mostly northeast, probably strong at times. Increasing cloudiness tonight. Mostly cloudy Saturday with some rain over south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	91	New Orleans	78	87
Chicago	56	75	New York	58	80
Denver	59	85	Norfolk	68	78
Kansas City	71	87	Philadelphia	59	80
Los Angeles	57	75	St. Louis	60	85
Miami	76	91	San Francisco	55	65
Minneapolis	62	81	Washington	62	80

A—8:30, a. m., D. S. T., September 19.
B—Maximum for previous twenty four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 10:42 p. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Saturday, 11:10 a. m.; height 10.03 feet
Light all vehicles by 7:17 p. m.

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New Commander Lists Legion's Objectives

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 19 (AP)—The American Legion yesterday elected Lynn U. Stambaugh, of Fargo, N. D., National Commander in the closing session of its 23rd national convention, in which the delegates took a strong stand for national defense and the President's foreign policies.

Mr. Stambaugh, a lawyer who entered the Army as a private in the 338th Field Artillery in the World War and was commissioned a second lieutenant while serving overseas, succeeded Milo J. Warner of Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. Stambaugh was elected on the first ballot as the Legion's 23rd national convention came to a close. Two other candidates, Edward N. Scheiberling, of Albany, N. Y., and Raymond Fields, of Guthrie, Okla., joined in making the choice unanimous.

Mr. Stambaugh listed among the objectives of the Legion the defeat of Hitler, repeal of the United States' Neutrality Act and the use of American troops wherever the Government needs them to keep war away from the United States.

He said the Legion's refusal to go on record against Lend-Lease aid to Russia did not change its views against Communism but resulted from a feeling that there should be no conflict with policy as determined by the President and Congress.

Highlighted by Defense

Defense highlighted the convention. The delegates pledged support to the United States Government, President Roosevelt, and the War and Navy Departments.

But today they refused to go on record as recommending legislation for conscription of capital, labor, industry and property as well as fighting manpower during time of national emergency or war.

Such a program would set up a fascist form of government, one delegate told the convention in objecting to the proposition.

Instead of the convention Legislative Committee's recommendation, the delegates adopted a substitute resolution stating in part:

"The full defense of America and its institutions should be the primary objective of an united American people; that our national defense effort should proceed without discrimination in employment, to the end that all citizens may avail themselves of their opportunity to contribute to and support our all-out defense effort. . . .

"Sacrificing Economy"

"We reaffirm the principle of universal service as applicable equally to the armed forces, capital and labor, and we call upon those elements of capital and labor who have been parties to delay, disturbance and strikes in essential industries to examine their responsibility to the Nation in the light of the common sacrifice which all have to make."

The substitute also asked Congress to practice a "sacrificing economy in non-defense expenditures," and declared that if necessity exists to peg prices "the price and cost of labor should be covered in the same legislation which may cover the cost of food products, manufactured goods, or other essentials."

The Legion will meet next year in New Orleans. Detroit and San Francisco entered bids for the 1943 session.

Mrs. Mark W. Murrill, of Scituate, Mass., was elected National President of the American Legion Auxiliary.

The Legion National Executive Committee called the fall conference of State Commanders and Adjutants to meet at Indianapolis Nov. 3 to 5.

Five Vice-Presidents of the Auxiliary were elected without opposition. They include Mrs. N. S. Hawthorne, of North Providence, R. I., Eastern, and Mrs. Richard Redwood, of Mobile, Ala., Southern.

The National Executive Committee elected Mrs. R. W. Waldrop of Bessemer, Ala., Historian, and Mrs. E. F. Hussman, of Little Rock, Ark., Chaplain.

The Convention before adjourning adopted the Americanism Committee report which reiterated the Legion's stand against Communism, Fascism and Nazilism.

The same report recommended curbing all foreign language radiocasts unless they were immediately preceded by English translations and that all foreign language newspapers carry parallel columns in English. It proposed that aliens be placed in the same category as conscientious objectors and be required to give some service to the Nation.

The report recommended revocation of citizenship and deportation of naturalized aliens found guilty of subversive activities. Its recommendation for deportation of Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader, brought applause.

Wide World

Lynn U. Stambaugh

Newly elected National Commander of the American Legion.

5 Scholarships

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 19 (AP)—Five children of deceased World War veterans were awarded one-year college scholarships of $400 each by the American Legion at its final convention session yesterday.

The scholarships, authorized last year, are known as National Commander Scholarships, to be awarded annually on the basis of need and worthiness with winners selected by a special committee appointed by the Commander.

Full Text of Dirksen Speech Urging Foreign Policy Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 — The full text of the address delivered in the House of Representatives yesterday by Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R), of Illinois, urging united support of the Government's foreign policy follows:

Mr. Speaker, 20 months ago a Republican Program Committee of 200 members submitted to the Republican National Committee a program for a dynamic America, which said in part:

It is imperative that nothing be permitted to unsteady the judgment of the American people or their leaders in dealing with the delicate issue raised by the European conflict. Under existing circumstances, there are compelling reasons why Americans, regardless of party, should support every effort consistent with our national security and the safeguarding of our liberty and welfare as a people to keep the United States out of this war.

Careful reading of that paragraph persuades one that it was timely and free from partisanship.

Slightly less than 15 months ago the Republican Party convened in Philadelphia to nominate candidates and adopt a platform. That platform pledged the Party against involvement in foreign wars, such aid to all people whose liberty is threatened as is consistent with law and our own defense needs and the building of a realistic national defense capable of defending the United States, its possessions and essential outposts, and the upholding of the Monroe Doctrine in the case of war.

Close-up of Picture

In substance, that platform was similar to the platform of the Democratic Party.

Fifteen months have elapsed since that time. Let us, therefore, take honest and searching inventory today, as a request for additional lend-lease funds comes to the Congress, in the hope of finding a common purpose which will promote oneness of spirit and best serve our country in a time of crisis.

Two words have done grave harm to America. One is "isolationist;" the other is "interventionist." Neither word accurately reflects American thought. There is room and time for a better and more definitive expression. It is "moderationist." It avoids both extremes. It is free from emotionalism. Its essence is reality and common sense.

Today we face the imperative need of restoring world peace. The sooner peace is restored, the better is our chance of surviving the readjustment which must follow this conflict.

Three methods of achieving peace are manifest: one is agreement; the second is through defeat of one party to the conflict; the third is through exhaustion.

Peace by agreement seems remote. If it were possible, it could scarcely be more than a transitory and unstable interlude. It would be a peace treaty rather than peace and devoid of assurance that genuine and abiding amity had again been restored to the world.

Long Range Refense

Exhaustion will come to the embattled nations but nobody knows when. Hope is universal that the aggressors will collapse through exhaustion, but plans for defense and aid must belong range.

There remains, therefore, a continuation of armed effort and the ultimate defeat of one party in the conflict. America has plumped for victory. That leaves but one result—the defeat of the Axic Powers. How shall this be encompassed? Two methods are at hand: the first is to throw the massed productive might of our nation into the balance; the second is to undertake the experience of 1917 and send our manpower.

The American people have sensed this logic of events. They are not confused. If confusion exists, it lies in the thinking of those who seek to interpret the American mind.

Measured by every test, people have clearly and consistently revealed the pattern of their convictions. They want rational and national defense; they want unfriendly forces and potential enemies kept away from this hemisphere; they want to see the Axis Powers defeated; they want American soldiers kept at home.

Within the framework of this broad popular conviction, what can be done to restore peace and expedite a restoration of the essential factors of human progress? I see a pattern of moderation which could commend itself to every shade of opinion and bring about complete unity of purpose.

A Pattern of Moderation

First. Let there be a moratorium on hate. A crisis demands clear heads and clean hearts. Hate is a weak weapon in a crisis. It can serve no good purpose.

Second. Let there be fair, candid, and temperate criticism of every mistake which hinders national defense. Our common interest is an efficient, economical defense established in air, on land, and sea.

Third. Let there be commendation for the President and the Secretary of State in their cautious and delicate handling of the problem in the Pacific.

Fourth. Since aid to Britain and the countries whose defense is deemed vital to the United States is settled policy adopted by the Congress, we should provide such funds, supplies, and authority as are needed to make that policy effective and to keep the war away from this hemisphere and bring about its speedy termination.

Fifth. In the efforts of the President to keep out of war and conform to the desire of the people to avoid the experience of the expeditionary force of 1917, let partisanship be submerged and encouragement given to those efforts.

Sixth. The President has announced a policy of patrolling and clearing the waters which are deemed necessary to our defense and for the maintenance of freedom of the seas. That policy is now known to all the world. To disavow or oppose that policy now could only weaken the President's position, impair our prestige, and imperil the Nation.

Abraham Lincoln once said:

"I walk slowly, but I never walk backward."

Can we walk backward in the present crisis?

Ready for Service in the American Navy

Wide World

Typify Type of Man Power Volunteering for Duty

The five midshipmen, leaders of a class of college men who have studied on the U. S. S. Prairie State, anchored off 135th Street, in the Hudson River, at New York, were graduated with the rank of ensign in the reserve forces on Sept. 16. They are shown with swords presented to them at the New York Yacht Club for their outstanding ability. They are, left to right: William C. Quinby of East Orange, N. J., Henry E. McLaughlin of Pensacola, Fla., Malcolm Stearns, Jr., of South Orange, N. J., Robert E. Henly, Jr., of Windsor Farms, Va., and Henry A. Stahle of Westerly, R. I.

U. S. Official Warns of Nazi Huge Reserve

JACKSON, Mich., Sept. 19 (AP)—John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, declared here today that the Germans have 300 divisions totaling 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 men under arms and that perhaps 100 of these are yet to be thrown into the Battle of Russia.

In a speech prepared for a meeting of the Michigan Bar Association, the War Department official also said it was probable that hostilities would spread to the Mediterranean area, Spain, and North and West Africa.

Today, he asserted, the war's "hottest flame is burning before Leningrad and the rich Donetz Basin of Russia, but tomorrow you may almost be sure that it will be flaring up in the Mediterranean, in Spain, and in North and West Africa."

Mr. McCloy's figures on German strength apparently represented the latest estimates made with full weight given to losses in the Russian campaign and compared with earlier estimates of 240 Nazi divisions and with Russian reports that the Germans were being compelled to call in divisions from occupied countries all over Europe.

Germany, he said, "has 300 divisions under arms—9 to 10 million men; England has only a fraction of that number; we have 33 and a cavalry brigade. Its air force alone is as large as our entire army.

"It is estimated that perhaps 100 of its divisions have yet to be engaged in Russia," Mr. McCloy continued. "The tanks and airplanes which Germany can muster on any one day exceed all the tanks and planes which were engaged in all of the last war on all sides. With these weapons Germany wages war on the basis of a strategy that encompasses the globe."

As for America's part in the opposition to the German struggle for world mastery, Mr. McCoy said that "we already have within our means full command of the sea if we wish to express it," and he added that "with England we will at not too far a time command the air, and next year our armies, if needed, will be prepared to respond to any task we now foresee."

Indicating that it might be planned to put "land planes"—presumably army bombers—into the Battle of the Atlantic which the Navy entered on a shoot-on-sight basis last Tuesday, Mr. McCloy said that such planes can operate effectively from shore bases, and "Navy people tell me that they should be able to exert a decisive influence on the ship sinkings in the Atlantic immediately they set about the job on an all-out basis."

He predicted the development of larger and larger bombing planes in this country, saying that "we have on the drawing board and in process of construction long-range bombers that will make" present standard four-motored bombers "look like little brothers."

Lease Aid Asked At 'Bargain' Price

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 19

Senate Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley yesterday dubbed President Roosevelt's request for an additional $5,985,000,000 of Lend-Lease money "the bargain bill." He explained:

"I tried to get them (Lend-Lease officials) to make it a round $6,000,000,000, but they wouldn't do it. I bet I could have found some way of giving another $15,000,000 worth of aid."

Arnold Divides Delay Blame Between Industry and Unions

YOSEMITE, Calif., Sept. 19 (AP)—Organized basic industries have been restricting defense production in order to avoid prospective overproduction after the war, Thurman Arnold, federal anti-trust enforcement officer, told the California Bar Association today.

For the past 10 months, Mr. Arnold asserted, defense work has been hampered by powerful private groups, including "a few strategically-located labor unions," working for their own selfish motives.

The industrial groups fear the expansion of production, he said, "because it may destroy their domination of industry after the war. . . . They have concealed shortages by overoptimistic predictions of supplies."

"The labor union restrictions, which have nothing to do with wages, or hours or conditions of labor, are today costing the American consumer over one billion dollars a year," Mr. Arnold declared. "The cost is increasing.

Holdups and Bottlenecks

"I am not talking about wages. I am talking about holdups and bottlenecks in housing and in food, and in fuel and in transportation. They are created by powerful labor unions which claim the legal right to institute strikes and boycotts for the following illegitimate objectives: to enforce price-fixing agreements and free channels of distribution; to eliminate small competitors and owners-operators; to restrict the use of labor-saving devices; to keep more efficient materials off the market which might interfere with static jobs; to prevent self-employment; to make arbitrary classifications of jobs which retard the efficient use of labor; to tie up huge industries in the struggle to determine which of two unions will dominate the field."

Mr. Arnold said that these corporations and organizations were not unpatriotic but had "trained themselves to resist the development of new enterprise."

"They are obsessed with the idea that overproduction will interfere with their future domination," he said.

Biddle on Liberties

Attorney General Francis Biddle yesterday told the Association he had no doubt that the United States Government would maintain "our essential (constitutional) liberties" regardless of the severity of the crisis through which the Nation may have to pass.

He stated, however, that it would deal "firmly yet fairly with those miserable saboteurs who make a mask of the very liberties they are seeking to destroy."

"It is of course axiomatic," Mr. Biddle said, "that no liberty can be absolute. Some thing permissible in ordinary times cannot be safely tolerated in a time of grave peril."

He recalled that the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, in a case arising during World War days, said, "When a Nation is at war many things that might be said in time of peace are such a hindrance to its effort that their utterance will not be endured so long as men fight, and no court could regard them as protected by any constitutional right."

Power Depends on Needs

At the same time Mr. Biddle recalled that Justice Holmes in another such case said, "We do not lose our right to condemn either measures or men because the country is at war."

"Traditionally," he continued, "every President of the United States, from the first to the present, has been prepared to use his constitutional powers when the Nation or its citizens were endangered in circumstances requiring prompt and vigorous action.

"There have been differences of opinion with respect to action taken, both before and after the event; but over the years the wisdom of the framers of our organic law has been repeatedly confirmed. If you were to press me for a distillation of principle from the full harvest of our national experience, I would suggest that the magnitude of the threatened disaster is the measure of the President's power and duty to take steps necessary to avert it."

'Two Men in Boat' Attacked by Nye; Churchill Hit

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 19 (AP)—An America First rally heard assertions last night that "two men in a boat" had "inflicted a fraud" on their peoples, and that "millions of Americans" regarded British Prime Minister Winston Churchill as a greater menace to the peace of the United States than Adolf Hitler.

United States Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, made the first charge and the Rev. John A. O'Brien of Notre Dame University the other in prepared speeches.

Senator Nye, referring to the recent meeting at sea of the President and Churchill, asserted that "these 'two men in a boat' have inflicted upon the peoples of their countries, and particularly ours, barefaced frauds, when they undertake to make us believe that our successfully fighting the European war is going to bring freedom of the seas. . . . It is not freedom of the seas that England wants. What England wants is what she has had for so long, namely, sovereignty of the seas, domination of the seas by Great Britain."

Asserting that President Roosevelt was giving "the hard-earned money of American taxpayers by the bushel basket to the British" while the Irish "could not even buy . . . suitable arms to defend their democracy," Dr. O'Brien asked:

"Do you know, Mr. President, that millions of Americans are coming to regard Mr. Winston Churchill and his Canadian spokesman, Mr. Mackenzie King (Premier), as greater menaces to the peace of America and to the lives of American boys than Adolf Hitler of Benito Mussolini?"

"The encouraging fact is," he said, "that despite the inflammatory speech of the President, trying to make a mountain out of a molehill for the express purpose of arousing the clamor for war, the people remain calm and unexcited. They are as opposed as before to involvement in the stupid, brutal strife now devouring the peoples and the civilization of Europe."

Jewish Groups Refute Lindbergh

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—The American Jewish Committee and the Jewish Labor Committee, denouncing Charles A. Lindbergh's Des Moines speech, asserted last night in a joint statement that "our interests and those of our country are one and indivisible."

Declaring that Mr. Lindbergh "made an unsupported and unsupportable charge impugning the patriotism of Americans of Jewish faith," the statement said:

"As individuals, each one of us has a right to his views, whether for or against isolationism, without fear that Mr. Lindbergh can intimidate any of us with the low and baseless charge that there are other 'interests' which we place ahead of loyalty to our country.

"In fact Mr. Lindbergh, in order to secure converts for his own point of view, counsels that we should do just that. He warns Jews to support his policy on the ground that any other attitude would lead to anti-Semitism.

"We are obliged to Mr. Lindbergh for his gratuitous advice and reject completely his un-American appeal to selfish interest. We will not put even what he considers our 'interests' before those of our country—since our interests and those of our country are one and indivisible."

Roosevelt Says Party Activity Aided Liberals

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt's personal explanation of his participation in some primary campaigns in 1938—an act criticized in some quarters as a "purge"—is that his chief interest was to continue the Democratic Party "as the liberal, forward-looking, progressive party in the United States."

Writing in the current issue of Collier's, the President said today in his third article of a series that he was not interested in personalities, nor in particular measures, but in "seeing to it that the Democratic Party and the Republican Party should not be merely Tweedledum and Tweedledee to each other."

"The primary campaigns in which I actively spoke," he said, "consisted of one congressional campaign in my own home State (New York), one senatorial campaign in my other home State of Georgia, one in Kentucky . . . and one senatorial campaign in the State of Maryland, where I was accompanied by the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

"It must be remembered, also, that in some of these States, and in some other States, a definite misuse was being made of my name by one candidate or the other, falsely claiming that I favored his election. Under such circumstances, I exercised my clear right to speak out in the interest of truth."

Asserting that in these primary speeches he made it clear he was not trying to dictate to the people of any State as to how they should vote, Mr. Roosevelt declared:

"What I was trying to do was to impress upon them the necessity of voting for liberal candidates—if they wanted a continuation of the liberal kind of government which they had had since 1933.

"Looking back on the domestic issues of 1937 and 1938, there is much satisfaction in realizing that the American people, as a whole, were not taken in by the bitter accusations and dire predictions of those who cried 'dictatorship,' 'imminent bankruptcy,' or 'strangulation of business.'" . . .

"The political struggle of 1938 had not been in vain. Liberalism in government was still triumphant."

N. C. Man Named British Vice Consul

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Storer P. Ware, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer of the North Carolina Shipbuilding Company, has been appointed British Vice Consul here, according to an announcement received from the British Embassy in Washington.

Mr. Ware takes the post left vacant by the transfer of George F. Todd to the Embassy staff a few months ago. The appointment was made by the British Foreign Office.

Mr. Ware is the first American to be appointed as a British consular official since the outbreak of the present war. In recent years, it has been the policy of the British Government to name its nationals to positions of this type.

Field Values Service Above Great Fortune

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Emphasizing the importance of individual service in the world when forces antagonistic to freedom are on the march, Marshall Field 3d, principal heir to the $120,000,000 estate founded by his grandfather, Chicago merchant, does not care what happens to his huge fortune in the present emergency.

"I don't know what is going to happen to me," he declared in an address before the American public Welfare Association at the Park Lane Hotel yesterday. "I happen to have been left a great deal of money. I don't know what is going to happen to it, and I don't care. If I cannot make myself worthy of three square meals a day, I don't deserve them."

Mr. Field, Chairman of the Association's Committee of Defense and of the New York City Defense Recreation Committee, addressed 175 Federal, State and local Public Welfare Administrators from the Atlantic States, convened to explore methods of integrating public welfare with defense welfare activities. He envisaged even greater social changes in the future than have resulted in the past.

"I don't think your jobs, or rather your interests, are in doubt," Mr. Field, one of the world's wealthiest men, declared. "Never again will we see the situation where there will be a shortage of food in one place and being destroyed in another.

Eric H. Biddle, of Philadelphia, Pa., who passed six months in England to study welfare work under wartime conditions, reported that the thing that had saved Great Britain beyond any other single factor had been the continuous, progressive improvement of the public welfare forces there in the past 25 years.

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Indifference of Small Manufacturers Viewed as Check on Subcontracting

Unexpected Angle Shows Up At the Defense Work Clinic

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Though they may need a defense order to keep their plants operating, many small manufacturers are showing themselves diffident and backward in moving for defense business even when almost put in their laps, industrial leaders pointed out here today.

Yet the overcoming of such reluctance may be needed for the saving of minor companies and the protection of the jobs of their employees, as well as the welfare of some small communities and the speeding up of defense production.

This unexpected angle of the industrial emergency, caused by the shifting of industry more and more to a defense basis, came out sharply at the "defense subcontracting clinic" held at Worcester yesterday for Massachusetts.

The conference was aimed to bring big and little manufatcurers together to see what they could offer each other, while regional leaders of the Office of Production Management were on hand to explain defense subcontracts, priorities, etc.

Held Back

The small manufacturer frequently held back from approaching the big fellow, observers estimated, because overawed. As the little fellow probably figured it, what could he, the head of a minor factory at Perkins Corners, employing 30 or 40 workers, have to offer General Motors Corporation or the General Electric Co.? What could his little place make for the industrial giant?

This obvious hesitation among the little fellows present hinted the indifference or lack of knowledge of the far greater number of little fellows who did not attend at all.

From the standpoint of the novelty of these clinics, the attendance was regarded as good. But judging from the possibilities of the defense program shutting down various non-essential non-defense plants, not nearly the number of small manufacturers turned out that should have, as some of the key defense men saw it.

At yesterday's "clinic," the way the small fellows held back from contacting the big fellows led John F. Tinsley, Chairman of the Massachusetts Industrial Committee for National Defense, to point out in his luncheon address their mistake.

The little man has no choice but to go to the larger manufacturer if he wants to get some defense business. It is the Government's policy to give its contracts to the bigger companies, and then to require them to parcel out a portion to the small factories in the form of subcontracts.

Government's Agents

This plan virtually makes the big companies the government's purchasing agents, so far as small business is concerned.

At these "clinics" big manufacturers have their tables with samples of the defense articles for which they are or will be in the market, or blueprints of them. The small shop is thus given a chance to see just what is wanted and whether it can supply the item.

Though this plan makes a State clinic substantially a market place, many of the little fellows yesterday stood in a fringe on the edges, and had to be piloted in by a friendly hand to the big people who might have business for them.

"Over the long run the smaller New England manufacturer must learn, if he wants to stay in the race, how to do a better job of selling the product or service he has to offer," commented Ray M. Hudson, Industrial Executive of the New England Council.

"That can be regarded as a common weakness of the small manufacturer. Many of the small businesses are established by men who are far better craftsmen than they are merchants.

"Many small manufacturers also feel they are too small to have a sales organization, and so they sell their products to a jobber and he in turn sells to the retailer.

Experience He Needs

"This system, which is a growth over the years, does not give the small manufacturer the experience that he really needs in the art of selling.

"Today he finds himself up against a monumental change in industry brought on by the defense program. He has to ask himself, 'What can I do for the national defense, and how can I sell what I can do to the man who wants defense work done?'

"That is all that these defense clinics, which furnish a general meeting place for the prime contractor as the buyer and the potential subcontractor as the seller, mean."

Richard C. Cooke, of Natick, Mass., president of the Smaller Business Association of New England, added:

"The smaller business man cannot live alone any longer. Too many have lived apart and felt that if they tended strictly to their own business the world would beat a path to their door.

"Today the small business man has definitely got to change that idea, I think, and realize that he must work with and contact the members of his own industry through their trade association.

"He needs to go in at last for organization. The small business man has been hard to organize. In the first place he is individualistic. His business depends in many cases solely on his decisions and for that reason he does not lend himself to teamwork. He is often everything in one—production, advertising and sales manager and administrative head of the business.

"Today he has got to organize for his own protection. He has got to learn to play on the team and not go it all alone. That is what organization is, not to do it all alone but to contribute something for the general good of all.

Recognize Conditions

"The small business man has to recognize the new conditions of today and adapt himself to these conditions, or he is sunk.

"The man who does not see these things will be the man to suffer if this defense program picks up speed as expected. The man who sits alone and does not adjust himself may some day find the door of his plant closed and will not know what's happened.

"The government needs the small man and he has the opportunity to give something that is desperately needed to step up the whole defense program."

By a Staff Photographer

Prof. O. M. W. Sprague Heads Johnson Committee

Harvard's noted economist, left, hands the nomination papers of Chandler W. Johnson for the Cambridge City Council (center) to Harry A. Penniman, Secretary of the Cambridge Election Commission. Mr. Johnson has been one of the principal proponents of the so-called "Plan E" form of government which becomes effective in Cambridge at the November election.

Professor Sprague, former Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury and former adviser to the Bank of England, has long been interested in this plan of government, which he observed in operation in Cincinnati. A resident of Cambridge, he decided to actively strive to see the new plan properly set in motion in his home city. He is chairman of Mr. Johnson's campaign committee.

Brass Goods, Shoes, and Razors Ordered in N. E. for Soldiers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Contracts announced by the War Department today include these:

Chase Brass & Copper Co., Inc., Waterbury, Conn. (for manufacture at Chase Metal Works Plant, Waterville, Conn.), brass strip, $56,426; copper tubing, $3,143.

Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Co., Waterbury, Conn. (for manufacture at Thomaston, Conn.), brass strip, $23,902.

Bristol Brass Corporation, Bristol, Conn., brass rod, $55,154.

Niles-Bement-Pond Co., Pratt & Whitney Division, West Hartford, Conn., lathes, shapers, and milliers, $53,034; mechanical comparators, thread measuring wires, supermicrometer, $3,803; gauges, $8,984.

Browne & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I., micrometers, gauges, protractors, plates, clamps, etc., $2,540; milling machines, $18,-152.

Austin-Hastings Company, Cambridge, Mass. (for manufacture at Armstrong-Blum Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.), hack saw machines, $25,865.

A. J. Ulmer, New York City (plant: Worcester, Mass.), connectors, $858; (plants: Worcester and Springfield, Mass.) cases and terminals, $23,406.

Gray Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., keyers and parts, $110,432.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Boston, tires and tubes, $95,-503.

Bates Shoe Company, Webster, Mass., 7,500 pairs shoes, $55,800.

A. Sandler Company, Boston, 25,000 pairs shoes, $191,250.

Edwin Clapp and Son Inc., East Weymouth, Mass., 2,542 pairs shoes, $19,446.

Gillette Safety Razor Company, South Boston, Mass., 343,750 safety razors, $48,090.

Nashua Manufacturing Company, Boston (mill: Nashua, N. H.), 600,000 yards cotton herringbone twill cloth, $208,320.

Pepperell Manufacturing Company, New York City (mill: Lewiston, Maine), 200,000 yards cotton herringbone twill cloth, water-repellent finish, $87,540.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Sept. 20

12:45 WMEX 1510kc
3:30 WRUL 11.79, 15.35mc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Sept. 21

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, Sept. 21

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:30 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.35mc (19.5m); Christian Science Program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc or 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocasting by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.

6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.

7 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for Advanced Students and Beginners) (15.13mc or 11.73mc)

8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.

8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American Listeners-News; Special Features; Music.

WBOS (11.83mc)

5 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.

6 p. m.—News in Spanish; Vincent Lopes' Orchestra; Hollywood Highlights; Vincent Lopes' Orchestra.

7 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; "Rhyme and Rhythm Club."

8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Bauer and Ramin, pianists; "Intermezzo."

9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.

10 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; "Melodic Fantasy."

11 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Cowboy songs; Friday Night Funetion.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 278 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport — Daily, 1:15 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.

New London—No regular time assigned, WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.

Lewiston—Mondays to Fridays, 11:30 a. m., WCOU, 1240kc.

Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Presque Isle—Week days, 5 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.

Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 4:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:30 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 8:15 p. m., 15.13mc (19.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m). The Christian Science Monitor Views the News, Saturdays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m., WRUL and WRUW.

Kansas City—Mondays to Fridays, 12 noon, W9XA, 26.00mc (11.05m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).

Panama City—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, HP5A (shortwave), 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1 p. m., CJRC, 9.15mc (48m),

Today on Short Waves

Sydney, N. S. W.—5:55 p. m.—Music, VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.3 m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.84 meg., 28.5 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—News Analysis, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Irish Concert Hour, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.84 meg., 28.5 m.

Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—"Entertaining Music"; News in English; talk; Folk Songs, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Sir Walter Layton; "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English, JLU4, 17.78 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.84 meg., 28.5 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—H. Wickham Steed: "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—10:30 p. m.—English Period, RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Radio-Theater; Ibsen's "La Dama Del Mar," comedy, in Spanish, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English, 3RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 3RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 3RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., DZD, 10.84 meg., 28.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

'Gunpowder-less' Fireworks For 'Whirl of Fire'

Special compounded fireworks, designed without the use of gunpowder, except for ignition purposes will be displayed for the first time in New England tonight when China's two-day "Whirl Of Fire" exhibition opens at Braves Field for the benefit of United China Relief.

Two well-known fireworks exhibitors, J. C. Harlacker, of Providence, and Alphonse Streano, of Randolph, are staging the pyrotechnical part of the program, which will last for more than an hour and a half. The various set pieces, many of them specially designed for exclusive use at this performance, have been weeks in the making.

Light Autos Compulsory In Germany

Foreign Trade Flashes

Residents of Soviet Russia have oversubscribed by more than 1,300,000,000 rubles, a new domestic loan of 9,500,000,000 rubles, according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce. The loan is to run for 20 years from Nov. 1, 1941.

The issue is called that of the Third Five-Year Plan (Fourth year) and is divided into two series, one of bonds paying 4 per cent interest annually, and the other a lottery loan, distributing prizes in five drawings a year.

Each bond of 100 rubles of the lottery series is scheduled to draw a prize during the life of the bond issue. Total number of prizes over the 20 years in 1,000,000, with an aggregate value of 158,888,000 rubles. Bonds that have drawn prizes may be presented for redemption up to Nov. 1, 1962, after which they lose their value.

U. S. Autos Scarce

American automobiles in Durban, South Africa, are in smaller supply than the demand for them. Even popular makes of low priced America cars assembled in South Africa, cannot be obtained in needed quantity. Durban distributors are concerned over the future supply because of restricted production by United States manufacturers. Used cars in serviceable condition find a ready sale.

Germans Boost Cork

Prevailing food shortages in Spain are expected to prevent the movement of labor to forests distant from villages, for the stripping of cork wood. Internal transportation difficulties, too, tend against stripping of all available supplies. Production is now under way in the southern cork districts, and the yield is estimated this year to be from 35,000 to 70,000 tons. Severe competition is reported among buyers for available stocks. German buyers are offering especially attractive prices for cork from the forests of Cataluna, as shipment from that producing area is easier than from the south.

Cape Town Asks Bids

Bids have been requested for a filtration plant at Steenbras, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa. The bids are requested by the City of Cape Town, and are to be opened Oct. 23, 1941.

Servicemen's Clearing House Goes Up on Providence Mall

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 19—A small, two-room cottage now taking shape on the mall in downtown Providence is the first tangible step taken by the City to make leaves more enjoyable for soldiers, sailors and marines who find themselves on their own in Providence with no place to go.

The structure is being put up as a clearing house for information for the service men by the Providence Defense Recreation Committee. When the building is completed, the committee will send out an appeal to Providence families for co-operation. Perhaps a family can invite a couple of service men to Sunday dinner, or for a ride to the shore. Or someone may offer an extra ticket or two to a football game for the use of stranded service men.

The committee hopes that the invitations will be numerous. All will be filed at the clearing house and passed on to the service men who ask for tips on where to go or what to do.

Several Providence families already have made standing offers to start the clearing house program on its way.

There will be other attractions at the cottage on the mall. Newspapers from 25 or 30 outside communities will be kept on file and writing desks will be installed for the use of the service men.

Various civic organizations which are co-operating in the venture, will take turns operating the clearing house.

Sub-Contracting Gains

The outlook for the small factories and shops in Rhode Island which face the difficult chore of shifting from non-defense to defense activity was considerably brightened this week as a result of the defense "clinic" conducted here a week ago by the State Council of Defense. At that clinic the representatives of more than 40 prime contractors met with more than 700 Rhode Island manufacturers and plant operators in an effort to stimulate sub-contracting of defense material.

By and large the clinic was considered a success and orders for sub-contracting were reported being arranged this week.

Some of the obstacles still remaining, however, were mentioned by Francis Trecker, of the subcontracting division of the Office of Production Management, in an address he made to the clinic. He charged that in some cases the prime contractors were trying to keep the easy jobs for themselves while farming out the difficult operations to the sub-contractors. And on the other side, he charged that some of the potential subcontractors were demanding exorbitant prices before they would accept the sub-contract work.

There were other obstacles, too. Despite the diversity of the items placed on display at the clinic, some of the small manufacturers could find nothing which they might produce in their plants. The owner of a wood-working shop, for example, complained that his plant was not equipped to manufacture a single one of the many items displayed.

Big Jobless Aid Fund

Rhode Island's unemployment compensation fund continues to soar to record heights, reflecting the industrial boom set off in the State since the defense program moved into high gear.

The Unemployment Compensation Board announced this week that the fund, as of July 31, had climbed to $17,192,646, which is an all-time high.

All indications point to a record collection this year, far exceeding the previous annual collections. The record, established in 1940, was $9,841,098. For the first seven months of this year collections have amounted to $7,698,714.

During the campaign last autumn Gov. J. Howard McGrath urged that payments made by workers into the fund be either eliminated entirely or drastically reduced. He maintained that the surplus in the fund at that time was ample to meet any forseeable situation. Since the election, however, the Governor has not pressed the matter.

Rhode Island is one of the few States which require both employer and employee to contribute to the unemployment compensation fund.

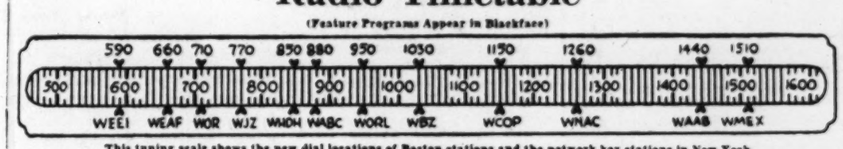
Defense Councils Work

The Defense Council approved steps at its meeting this week to expand its activities with the establishment of community divisions in each of Rhode Island's cities and towns. Governor McGrath will be asked to approve the proposal before it is acted upon.

The Council announced that at its meeting next week the controversiial issue of fuel transportation would be reported upon by the subcommittee which has been examining the problem for the past few weeks.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1200kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Music: network	Sports and Music
3:15	Vocal recital	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Royal Hawaiians	Sports and Music
3:30	News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Sport program	Sports and Music
3:45	Studio talks	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Carvel Craig's Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:00	Song recital	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Gypsy Caravan"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Army maneuvers	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Recorded music	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	Organ recital	Maneuvers; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Ralph Barlow's Orch.	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"From A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Wings on Water"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin S. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Network speaker	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports Comments	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Touchdown Tips"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	"Lest We Forget"
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Native Son"; drama	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	"Five Star News"
7:30	Joh Hunter, guests	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Kostelanetz Miniatures"	"The Lone Ranger";	Count Basie's Orchestra
7:45	"Bluegrass" music	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Reporter"; talk
8:00	"Claudia & David"; sketch	Ramin & Bauer, pianists	Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra	"Double or Nothing";	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15	"Proudly We Hail"; talks; E. Davis	Jose Bethencourt's Orch.	"Information Please"	Walter Compton, m. c.	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:30		"Death Valley Days";	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	"People's Playhouse";	Civilian Defense talk
8:45		dramatic sketch		amateur drama	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
9:00	"Playhouse," with	"Vox Pop"; network spot	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	interviews	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	
9:30	"First Nighter";	News Here and Abroad;	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Milton Berle; C. Laugh-	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	drama; G. Simms	Ted Steele's Novachords	House"; variety	ton; Shirley Ross; orch.	
10:00	"Hollywood Premiere"; drama	"Romance and Rhythm"; popular musicale	"Wings of Destiny"; dramatic sketch	Network sports	Five Star News
10:15	"Penthouse Party";	First Piano Quartet	"Listen America"; drama.	Network sports	Roy Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	interviews; music	Highway opening	"Listen America"; drama.	Network sports	Roy Rogers' Orchestra
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	"Stars Over Manhattan"	Dance Digest
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; Pen Man	Local news; Weather	Gene Beecher's Orch.	Dance Digest
11:30	Music; records	"Music You Want"	"Variety Time"; Rex	Shep Fields' Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	B. Goodman's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Maupin's Orchestra	Shep Fields' Orch.	"Day's End"; News

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	"Musical Clock"; news.	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; News	"Musical Clock"	Georgs and Dixie, songs	Headline News	
7:45	News; Weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"; music	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast; music	Weather; Local News	Morning Watch; talk	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Rakov's	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Cinnp program
8:45	Revue	Orchestra; soloists	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Farm and Home News
9:00	Press News	News; talk; music	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larason's Music
9:15	"Melodic Moments"	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round; music.	Zelma Larason's Music
9:30	"590 Presents"	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Merry-Go-Round; music.	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45	"About Us"	"Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	Organ; Talk	Jim's Texas Ramblers
10:00	"March of Youth";	"Milkwheel" music	"Tune Toppers"	"Rainbow House"; youth	Studio Program
10:15	play; music; games	News; Music	Jack Turner, songs	show, with Bob Emery	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Gardening program.	Four-H program	"America the Free"	"Rainbow House"; youth	Shopping News
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Four-H program	"America the Free"	show, with Bob Emery	Shopping News
11:00	News; Burl Ives	"The Band Played On"	"Lincoln Highway";	Web Tilton, baritone	Letter-Quest: music
11:15	Burl Ives, songs	The Band Played On"	dramatic sketch	"Pan Americana"	Letter-Quest: music
11:30	Voice of Broadway	"Two Men and a Girl";	"Vaudeville Theater" with	"Pan Americana"	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	Hillbilly champs	Weather; Musicale	Jim Ameche; orchestra	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00	Columbia's Country	News; "Reflections in	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	Journal: speakers	Rhythm"; popular	Walter Kidder, songs	Agriculture talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour; talks; music	"Call to Youth"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45			"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00	News Service	National Farm and Home	News Service	"We Are Always Young	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	"Bulletin"; talk	Hour; talks; music	"George and Dixie"	Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	"Brush Creek Follies"; variety	"What's on the Air";	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Voice and organ	Organ Concert
1:45		News Service	"Rhythm Time"	Baseball interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00	N. E. Grange Chorus, Springfield	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	"Pied Piper Presents"
2:15		Johnny Long's Orchestra	Sports Comment	baseball game	"Pied Piper Presents"
2:30	'Of Men and Books';	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Bright Idea Club"	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	Nancy Mace, songs
2:45	interview	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Bright Idea Club"	baseball game	Five Star News
3:00	Concert Hall: Dorian Quartet	Howard Ropa, songs	"Campus Capers"; music	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	Sports and Music
3:15		"Indiana Indigo"; music	Patti Chapin, songs	baseball game	Sports and Music
3:30	Miguel Sandoval,	"Music of the Americas," with Ricardo	"Golden Melodies"	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	Sports and Music
3:45	piano recital		"Golden Melodies"	baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00	Negro Week - End	Sport program	Oil pipeline dedication	Music; "Prelude to	Johnny Andrews, songs
4:15	Camp program	Club Matinee: variety	talks	Stardom"; children	"Melodies"; recorded
4:30	"Around London";	Club Matinee: variety	"A Boy, a Girl, and a	Series Scrapbook	"The Prairie Pals"
4:45	by shortwave	Club Matinee: variety	Band"; soloists; orch.	"I'll Find My Way"	"The Prairie Pals"
5:00	"N. E. to the Colors"; speakers	Glenn Miller's Sunset Serenade	"From New England to You"; talks	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15				Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	B. Goodman's Orch.	Glenn Miller's Sunset	Sports Comments	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	B. Goodman's Orch.	Serenade	Business drama	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; Music Interlude;	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Music; scores	Music; Sports Digest	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Elmer Davis, news	Civilian Defense Prgrm.	"What Burns You Up?";	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	News Review	comedy quiz	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports reports
7:00	'People's Platform';	"Message of Israel"	"Quis of Two Cities"	"Dramas of Youth";	"Shinning Hour"; music
7:15	informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	"Quis of Two Cities"	sketches; sports	Five Star News
7:30	Columbia Concert	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	"Confidentially Yours"	Sonny Dunham's Orch.	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
7:45	Orchestra	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	Musical Rendezvous	"Inside of Sports"	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Boy Meets Band";	Knickerbocker Playhouse	"The Soldiers' Quiz";	Round Table: "Would
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama; popular music.	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Westover Field news;	America's Entrance in
8:30	City Desk; drama	"Bishop and the Gargoyle"; drama	"Truth or Consequences";	"Hawaii Calls"; native	War Cause Totalitarianism Here?"
8:45	City Desk; E. Davis		quiz program	orchestra; soloists	
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Pages From the Classical Album: Pagahini's
9:15	Mark Warnow's	"Meet the Band"	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	Colonial News Service;	Violin Concerto in D
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	NBC Summer Symphony,	Hotshots; Glan Welty's	"America Preferred";	and Capriccio
9:45	"Saturday Night	Fritz Kitzinger, cond.	Orchestra	Kate Finna; orchestra	
10:00	Serenade"; music	NBC Summer Symphony,	"Grand Ole Opry"	Chicagoland Concert;	Five Star News
10:15	Address, Sen. Gerald	Fritz Kitzinger, cond.	"Grand Ole Opry"	Henry Weber's Orch.;	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:15	P. Nye, No. Dakota	"Sweet and Rhythmic"	Post.master Gen. Frank	Marion Claire, soprano;	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	orchestra; songs	C. Walker, talk	Attilio Baggiore, tenor	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; network	News; Music	News Service	Recorded program	"Dance Digest"
11:15	dance music	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Network dance	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	"Defense for America";	"California Melodies";	"Day's End"; music
11:45	music	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	speakers; music	vocalist and orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Sundays, 3:45 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.

Change in Schedule

Connecticut

New Haven—Program cancelled Friday, Sept. 26. Resumed Friday, Oct. 3, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

WELCOME HOME!
You probably need to restock your shelves after being away all summer. Our selection of fine foods has never been more choice. Our delivery service never more efficient. We also carry many food products that are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
RHODES BROS. CO.
170 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4500, Lon. 2040

KENmore 7700 LAMPERT'S TAXI
Day and Night Service
CAREFUL, COURTEOUS DRIVERS
CADILLAC CARS
Office and Stand, corner Westland Ave. and Hemenway St.

A PERMANENT WAVE
now will insure a neat coiffure whatever your activities.
Special Discount on Some Permanent Wave Methods
Smith's Beauty Shoppe
Owned and operated by women
1126 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. CIR. 9830

SEE THE NEW FALL STYLES IN
Douglas Shoes
For Men—$4.50-$5.50 and $7.50
Lady Douglas Shoes—$4 and $5
191 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Opposite Christian Science Publishing House

IRVINGTON GARAGE
25 Irvington Street
Off Huntington at Stuart and Exeter
Catering to Back Bay Section
EVERY GARAGE FACILITY
Pickup and Delivery Service
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COMmonwealth 4330
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USED CARS

Hurry—
Save before Taxes
Just 5 left — Brand new 1941 De Soto De Luxe Sedans, 3 different color choices, all with fluid drives.
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Carriker Motor Co.
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Your present car will never again be worth as much as it is right now.
Why not trade it now, when you can get the most for it towards a later reconditioned and guaranteed used car at
WOODWARD'S CHEVROLET
426 Adams Street, Milton BLU. 9200

Each Friday a group of
"USED CAR"
advertisements is published in The Christian Science Monitor. Consult these advertisements for unusual values. In patronizing these automobile dealers it will be appreciated if you will refer to the Monitor advertisement.

Scores of Attractive New England Residences Change Hands in Active Market

Quincy Urged To Unite For Clean Waters

The bill in the Massachusetts State Legislature calling for the removal of sewage pollution in Boston Harbor will be defeated unless South Shore residents rise in united protest and indignation, Dr. Richard M. Ash, Quincy Health Commissioner, warned today.

Urging a campaign for mass protest, Dr. Ash declared: "For years now, this condition has been in existence; yet in all the years it has been ignored; and the danger has multiplied.

"I know that 2,000,000 persons bathe in these purtescent waters."

The measure provides for treatment works for the sewage at the three outlets in the harbor, Moon Island, Nut Island, and Deer Island.

He's in Jail Now, But 'Bossy' Gillis To Run for Mayor

NEWBURYPORT, MASS., Sept. 19 (AP)—Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis, thrice Mayor of Newburyport and now serving a nine months' sentence for libelling a district court judge in his weekly newspaper "Asbestos," will run for Mayor again this coming autumn, his wife, Louise, announced yesterday.

In view of "Bossy's" detention at the jail farm until long after election, Mrs. Gillis said she would handle the campaign and run it "a bit differently from the way he ran his campaigns in the past."

Two Found Guilty Of School Fraud

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Sept. 19 (AP)—Lawrence School Committeeman Joseph La Plante, and Emory Davis, of Boston, were convicted today of conspiracy to solicit and accept bribes in an alleged school teacher job-selling scheme in Lawrence. Judge Edward F. Hanify set Sept. 22 for the time of sentence.

Testimony was introduced during the trial that David Clayman, a substitute school teacher in Lawrence, paid $300 in the hope of obtaining a permanent teaching position.

The jury returned a sealed verdict after deliberating nine hours yesterday.

Another Lawrence School Committee member, Bernard Finnerty, is on trial on similar charges.

Sonja Henie Now American Citizen

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 19 (AP)—Screen and skating star Sonja Henie was sworn in as a citizen of the United States.

"I am very happy to be a citizen. I've achieved most of my success in this country and I love it."

Miss Henie, wife of Dan Topping, Greenwich socialite, cheerfully signed autographs for many in the crowd of several hundred that thronged around the city court room where she and about 50 others were administered the oath by Judge Edward J. Quinlan of the Superior Court.

Dartmouth Builds Own Radio Station

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hanover, N. H., Sept. 19—Dartmouth College soon will have its own radio station and the campus radio system will be linked with radio station WMUR at Manchester.

The construction of Dartmouth's soundproof studio is almost completed on the third floor of Robinson Hall. Thirteen members of the Dartmouth student body are pounding out scripts and arranging technical details while carpenters and other workmen pound at the task of installing sound-proof padding to the floor and install studio equipment.

BE FOXY ABOUT CLEANSING VALUES... SEND YOUR GARMENTS TO HOWES WHERE "YOU PAY NOTHING UNLESS YOU'RE SATISFIED".

STAdium 1400

Howes $1.00 BONDED CLEANSING

Serving Boston and Vicinity

Mrs. Mark W. Murrill

Scituate woman, who was elected National President of the American Legion Auxiliary at the Milwaukee convention of the World War veterans' organization.

Legion's Head Of Auxiliary Is Legionnaire

Mrs. Mark W. Murrill of Scituate, who was elected as National President of the American Legion Auxiliary at the Milwaukee convention yesterday, is not only a member of the Auxiliary, but a full-fledged Legionnaire.

She served as Chief Petty Officer in the Bureau of Naval Intelligence during the World War, and is the first woman member of the Legion to head the Auxiliary.

Mrs. Murrill won the post by a vote of 436 to 422 for her only opponent, Mrs. Pleasant I. Dixon of Americus, Georgia.

She has been active for many years in the Massachusetts branch of the Legion's Auxiliary, serving last year as Chairman of the Auxiliary Convention Committee when the Legion met in Boston, and also as Chairman of the National Committee on National Defense. Previous to that Mrs. Murrill served for seven years as State Department Secretary of the Auxiliary.

She is a native of Roxbury, was married in 1930 to Mark W. Murrill, a Rockland leather merchant, and has a daughter, Mary Elizabeth. Mrs. Murrill herself is the eldest of a family of 13 children of Mr. and Mrs. James Whittaker. Her grandfather, John Murphy, fought in the Civil War, and a maternal grandfather, James Whittaker, was in the British Army. Her father served in the United States Marine Corps.

Mrs. Murrill founded the Auxiliary of the Roxbury Post. Her brother, James A. Whittaker, served in the medical corps in the World War, thus making Mrs. Murrill eligible to membership in the Auxiliary. She has served in many capacities in her local Post, in addition to her activities in the State organization.

The new Auxiliary President has been unanimously indorsed for this office for five successive years by the Massachusetts Department, but this is the first time her name had been presented formally at the National Convention.

Plymouth County Farmers' Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, Mass., Sept. 19—Declaring that New England farmers in general feel greatly neglected in the working out of the Federal Farm program, Col. Leavitt C. Parsons, publisher of New England Poultryman, will address members of the Plymouth County Farm Bureau at the Town Hall here tonight.

This is the first autumn meeting of the Bureau and Colonel Parsons will touch on various aspects of "This Changing Agriculture." Howard Russell, Secretary of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, also will speak on "The Farmer and New Laws."

The reason for this feeling on the part of New England farmers as to a lack of proper consideration by the lawmakers at Washington, Colonel Parsons pointed out, is because they regard this area as the oldest section of the United States. As the most industrialized area, also, it was further advanced on the pattern that determines the kind of agriculture any community practices.

Drivers Sought Naughts, But, Alas, Got Only Naught

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 19 (AP)—Police were summoned when a crowd of automobile owners, all bent on buying license number 1-10,000, got out of hand.

The officers settled it in a hurry. They bought the tag themselves.

Live In Wellesley

CONVENIENT TO SHOPPING AND RAPID TRANSPORTATION

BERKLEY COURT APARTMENTS

312 Washington Street Wellesley

3-4-5 ROOM SUITES HEATED BY GAS

★ EXCELLENT RESTAURANT IN BUILDING ★

APPLY Supt. on Premises Wellesley 3697

RENTING AGENT Harold C. Wiswall Wellesley 2600

Army to Test Defenses And Civilian Aid

Hundreds of planes and thousands of Massachusetts civilians will participate in a gigantic rehearsal of aerial warfare and civilian defense early in October, during which bombers roaring in from the ocean and interceptor planes rising to meet them will stimulate an actual air invasion of Massachusetts shores.

The test, being staged with cooperation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and of local and regional defense offices, is to last eight days and will include almost 100,000 civilians who will operate the alarm network in four-hour shifts.

More than 600 applicants for work at the Boston Information Center, key spot in the New England area, have already been interviewed by Army specialists. They include plotters, typists, telephone operators, evaluators, teletype operators, clerks, radio operators, both men and women.

The first of 19 district warning centers has already been set up in Newton, where Gen. Daniel Needham is training several hundred civilians.

Feeding into the district warning centers will be about 100 report centers, also manned by civilians.

Actual date for beginning of the test has not been announced.

U-Boat School—Graduation exercises for 57 officers of the U. S. Navy and Naval Reserve now undergoing instruction at the Navy's Submarine School, New London, Conn., will be held next Friday, Sept. 26, the Navy Department announced today.

The class, which convened July 2, has been studying tactical operation of submarines, Diesel engines, electricity, torpedoes, and communications.

Need for more submarine officers has been occasioned by the Navy's expanded submarine program. The men are trained to know thoroughly all parts of a submarine's equipment.

Officers graduated will go into active service on submarines, and will be eligible, after from six to nine months of service, to take theoretical and practical examinations for the merit designation of "Qualified in Submarines," which includes the privilege of wearing the "Dolphin" on the uniform just as an aviator wears his "wings."

Vote for Soldiers—So that absentee ballots may be furnished to Connecticut men in the Army, the Nutmeg State's Selective Service headquarters is supplying all Town Clerks with lists of the names and home addresses of the men, Col. Ernest L. Averill, State Director, has announced.

Such lists will not be supplied to other groups, he stated.

Special statutes in Connecticut, and the Selective Service Act itself, specifically provide that men in the service may vote by absentee ballot.

Ships in Maine—Four of the 30 merchant ships being built at the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Company at South Portland, Maine, will be launched before the year's end if current construction rate is maintained, officials of the concern announced today. Although no definite date was given, officials said the first keel was laid May 24, the second on June 4, and the next two on June 18. By mid-October, yard construction will have been completed. Ship construction will then be in full swing. Ground for the works was broken in December.

About 2,200 men are now employed on the project.

Maneuvers—A fighting team led by Col. Theodore Roosevelt and another commanded by Col. H. B. Cheadle were engaged in combat maneuvers north of Fort Devens today, in the first combat training for 1,000 First Division troops since landing maneuvers last spring in South Carolina.

The Roosevelt contingent launched a westward attack on a line from Nashua, N. H., to Fitchburgh and Princeton, Mass., and the Cheadle's forces moved toward a bridgehead on the Nashua River near Hollis, N. H. A battalion of infantry opposed each unit.

Evacuation Service—Gen. John H. Sherburne, Yankee Division veteran, was appointed yesterday by J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, to head all evacuation work in connection with civilian defense.

It will be General Sherburne's duty to organize civilians in the work of evacuation from areas which might be bomb targets in the case of hostilities. This part of the civilian defense work is of such importance, according to Mr. Farley, that he has set up a special division of the Public Safety Committee to work on the problem.

Accountants Elect

DETROIT, Sept. 19 (AP)—Norman Loyall McLaren of San Francisco, Calif., was elected President of the American Institute of Accountants yesterday at its 54th annual meeting.

New members of the Institute's Council, or governing body, included J. Harold Stewart, Boston, Mass., and George R. Poole, Raleigh, N. C.

Previews, Inc.

New England Homes Change Ownership

Top: Chestnut Hill, Newton, Mass., estate of Dr. Clarke Staples with one-half acre of cleverly landscaped grounds and Cape Cod colonial of 11 rooms and four baths sold through office of Benjamin C. Tower.

Bottom: "Green River Farm," Great Barrington, Mass., with its 250 acres of land high up in the Berkshire Hills, was the "gentleman's farm" of Elbridge L. Adams. Its new owners are Mr. and Mrs. Lansing Wilcox. This is country living in the most luxurious New England manner.

Steadying of Prices Is Found In Food Marts of Boston Area

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Prices of foodstuffs appear to have steadied at the high points recently reached, and shoppers in Metropolitan Boston's market places today found comparatively little change from a week ago. Equal difficulty was experienced in attempting to "stretch" the budget dollars to cover the new high costs, as was the case in recent weeks, shoppers complained.

More attention is being paid by the buying public to the selection of proper meat cuts to fit the budget, merchants state, and considerable attention is being paid to seafood which is much less costly than meats despite rising tendencies in seafood prices.

With five fishing trawlers taken over by the Army within a few days, on a charter basis, further curtailing the producing capacity of the fishing industry, prices have shown an upward trend. Cod and haddock are offered in downtown markets today at 12 and 14 cents, and steak cod as low as 12½ cents in cut-price stores, although the price runs as high as 20 cents in some stores.

Other Fish Prices

Halibut is offered at 40 cents in downtown fish stores, with some large suburban markets quoting as low as 29 cents. Western salmon is priced at 40 cents and 23 cents, respectively, under the same conditions. The swordfish season is practically finished, and retail prices have held at the highest levels in the memory of veteran fish men because only a few fishermen entered that branch of the industry this season. Retail stores are asking about 50 cents a pound today for swordfish. Fresh opened lobster meat is quoted at $2 a pound in downtown stores, but in some large suburban markets it is offered today at 89 cents a pound.

Pork for roasting is still around 31 cents for loins, in the downtown market, but is available as low as 19 cents in some cut-price stores. Smoked ham starts at 33 cents a pound in chain stores, but cooked ham is now 37 cents in most chains, when a whole or a half ham is bought. Yet some merchants can sell it as low as 33 cents today.

Lamb legs at 31 cents in the downtown area compare with prices as low as 21 cents in large suburban cut-price stores. Veal legs are offered as low as 19 cents in the suburbs.

Beef Still High

Beef prices are still high, with chains offering a group of steaks at 35 cents, while some offer a group of roasts as low as 33 and some at 31 cents. Chuck roast ranges from 21 cents in some stores to 33 in others, and rib roast from 21 to 31 cents.

Turkeys are displayed in increasing volume, prices ranging from 29 to 42 cents a pound; chicken, 23 to 45 cents; fowl, 23 to 32, and capon, 38 to 42.

Butter is 41 cents a pound in chain stores for their best brands. Eggs are still 50 cents or better for fresh, large eggs, though prices at wholesale fell off several cents during the week.

Fruits and vegetables are available in wide variety. Chain stores offer Red Turban winter squash as low as four pounds for 10 cents; beets, 4½ cents a bunch; fresh native cabbage, 2 cents a pound; carrots, three bunches for 10 cents; celery, two bunches for 19 cents, and spinach, three pounds for 8 cents.

Green beans are around 10 cents a pound in many stores, cauliflower, 25 to 35 cents a head, and tomatoes, two pounds for 15 cents.

Native McIntosh apples are offered by chain stores at five pounds for 23 cents; California Tokay grapes, two pounds for 13 cents; peaches, four pounds for 19 cents, and Bartlett pears, 29 to 39 cents a dozen.

Somerville Begins Settling Old Billls

Papers providing for payment of $199,493.93 to 278 creditors, who have waited since 1935 for the city of Somerville to pay its bills, arrived in the City Treasurer's office yesterday and checks were being mailed at long last today.

The total of the unpaid bills was $236,642.26. The difference beteewn the total of the unpaid bills and the amount the city is paying today is represented by claims for which the city has yet to receive certified schedules and the proofs of claim. Creditors who won't be paid in the first warrant total 225.

The city has another $20,000 which it can raise by bond issue and the pledge of Mayor John M. Lynch to appropriate any sum between $230,000 and $236,642.26 to pay entirely all the six-year-old debts. Authorization to pay the bills by a bond issue was given the city by the Legislature after a five-year battle for such an act. The city must make payment within two years of these claims.

Industry Asks Release Of Skilled Prisoners

PHOENIX, Ariz., Sept. 19 (AP)—A shortage of skilled workers has prompted industry to seek release of craftsmen from the State Prison, Walter Hoffman, Chairman of the Board of Pardons and Paroles, said yesterday.

"There are A-1 carpenters, painters, mechanics, shipbuilders and chemists available," he said. "Should such men be released or be left in prison until their time is up?"

Most, he said, have been convicted of minor crimes.

Mr. Hoffman said the requests had brought no change in the Board's policy of acting on each case on its merit.

Lee Campaign Quarters Open In Mayor Race

Boston's mayoralty campaign moved forward today as School Committeeman Joseph Lee opened his campaign headquarters at the Parker House and the three other major candidates unlimbered some of their political artillery in practice tilts that will continue up to the holiday on Oct. 12.

Aids of former Mayor James M. Curley said that they would hold back most of their fire until next week when campaign headquarters will be selected and plans drafted for a series of house gatherings. Up to now the former Mayor has confined himself chiefly to regular weekly radio talks.

With these two candidates and former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols still in the early stages of preparation, observers felt that the campaign would not become politically hot until after the holiday.

Mr. Lee who has been developing his organization, plans to start a heavy schedule of house parties or rallies next week. He will also launch an extensive radio campaign in 10 days. Up to now, he has been holding meetings with his lieutenants in the various wards.

Activity in the Maurice J. Tobin camp has been confined to lining up volunteer workers, assigning their duties and arranging a schedule for house parties. A mass meeting of Tobin volunteers will be held next Sunday to inaugurate a series of political rallies.

N. E. Sends Shoes To Britain's Needy

More than 12,000 pairs of shoes have been sent to England under the auspices of the "Aid Britain With Shoes" committee, sponsored by the New England Shoe and Leather Association, it was announced today.

Shipment of this footwear was made possible through cash and shoe donations from New England firms in the shoe, leather, and allied trades. George A. Dempsey, Chairman of the Committee, in a final review of the activities of the group, took occasion to publicly thank the contributors to this worthy cause.

Puritan Arms

50 Follen Street

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Ready for Occupancy

May be seen any time

New Homelike, Modern, Restricted

Two Car Stops from Subway

Overlooks Washington Elm Mall Opposite Christian Science Church

TWO TO FOUR ROOM SUITES: $45 to $110. KIR. 0894.

N. E. Summer Home Sales Reported the Best in Years

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Realty interests thumbed their way through the records of spring and summer home markets today and found that the ceaseless urge for historic charm and summer places on lakeshores, seashores and mountains had evolved one of the best buying seasons in the annals of New England properties.

From the sale of the historic Fessenden mansion in Salem, Mass., purchased by the Chestnut Street Associates, to the sale of the entire plot of land known as Bassett's Island in Buzzards Bay, the shift of New England homelands from one owner to another had been accomplished with relative ease this summer. This is accepted by Previews, Inc., national real estate clearing house, as indicating that world conditions only serve to strengthen American traditions concerning the sovereignty and sanctity of the home.

But New England properties are not alone attractive to New Englanders. Buyers and prospective buyers have come from far-away Venezuela, Cuba, the Virgin Islands, Panama Canal Zone, Tokyo, Havana, 23 States and the District of Columbia. Both permanent in-town residences and summer homes were in strong demand, particularly with defense workers coming to industrial New England on an ever broadening scale.

Slowly Rising

Idle lands and properties, some of them of the abandoned farm type that have constituted steady economic drags upon the communities, have been transferred to owners having the means to pay their taxes regularly and improve run-down properties for the betterment of townships as a whole. Hence, property values that have been slowly rising in the smaller communities over the last few years, are now feeling the added surge of national defense demands.

New England's attraction for buyers from other states is found in its rustic charm and treasured traditions so widely preserved as part and parcel of a region rich in history. Even New Englanders themselves have shown their bringing up by adding to the ranks of local dwellers who live intown in the winters, but insist on owning properties in the country where they go to get away from the traffic in summer.

Preview reported the sale of the 11-acre Ashfield, Mass., property owned by the estate of Helen Trotter, to Dorothy C. Bacon, member of the faculty of Smith College, who couldn't resist the rustic charm of this hillside farm. And down at Wianno, the Mary Adams Calvert estate and the two-acre summer home of Horace Frazer went on the block, as typical examples of the great waterfront estates with large buildings and the small "cottage by the sea" types finding ready buyers.

Suburban sales in towns and villages convenient to Metropolitan Boston have also felt the quickened pulse of an accelerated buying interest. Some of these sales include the Newton property in exclusive Chestnut Hill owned by Dr. Clark Staples, and the Henry P. Kidder estate at Southboro, which includes a 17-room residence, stable-garage, and two tenant houses.

Farm Properties

Increasing interest in farm properties attained new heights this season, being felt from Scituate on the South Shore up into the hills of Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire. Great activity was also noted in the Berkshires of Massachusetts where such places as "Green River Farm" in Great Barrington, with its 250 acres, and "The Orchards," a gentleman farmer's estate of 135 acres, obtained buyers with little difficulty. The last named has a 100-acre orchard of more than 3,000 fruit trees.

Farms in Vermont and New New Hampshire have obtained considerable favor for their authentic old architecture. At Pittsfield, N. H., the 440-acre farm of Robert Sanderson on "Sunset Hill" was sold with its beautiful antique residence, manager's house, garage, barn, silos and other farm buildings.

The fame of Rhode Island and Maine as resort states is spreading to the Far West and to many countries in South and Central America. Today, Rhode Island is attracting defense workers into its industrial centers at a rate that is rapidly eliminating the immediate prospect of obtaining homes. Many defense workers are buying or renting properties along the shore front and commuting by automobile to and from the factory.

Sales in Maine are largely shore properties that slope down to the sea with beaches below, such as the sale of the famous Mary N. Hurd property at Northeast Harbor to Eugene W. Stetson, president of the Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, and the property at Castine owned by Mrs. C. M. Wooley, who sold to William C. Rodman. Opportunities for remodelling to suit the taste are manifold in these properties. Most of the houses are old and spacious, the acreage large and views of the ocean superb.

Blackout Linked To Ostrich Theory

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 19 (AP)—Blackouts hide cities as effectively as an ostrich hides himself by burying his head in the sand, an illumination expert said today, proposing, instead, a changing pattern of very bright lights could be a successful substitute.

Dudley M. Diggs, of Schenectady, N. Y., a General Electric Company lighting expert, in a paper presented at the closing session of a lighting engineers' convention, declared that events in England and Russia had proved the failure of the blackout theory.

Bomber pilots have been able to find their way to cities and strategic defense industrial areas by ever present reflections from rivers, groups of buildings and surf along coastline beaches, Mr. Diggs said.

He suggested a "canopy of bright lights, with a pattern changed from night to night" would successfully confuse attacking pilots at night. The lights could be spread out over vacant areas in the vicinity of cities or defense plants, thus drawing bombers to false targets, he said.

"The blackout," Mr. Diggs said, "embodies the principle of the ostrich with his head in the sand. It has been of little practical protection in England or Russia."

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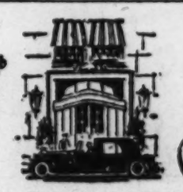

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Despite the many unusual and distinctive features available to residents of Oxford Courts the rentals are very moderate. Gas, electricity and refrigeration are supplied without charge. The excellence of Oxford Courts apartments together with the generous services supplied makes living here particularly pleasant. There are available suites from 3-5 rooms at $60-$100.

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Iran: How Nazis Gained Control

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Anglo-Russian move upon Iran was quickly successful, but Britain and its Ally are still having difficulties in the country. To understand what these difficulties are, it is necessary to go into certain costly mistakes in British foreign policy which have allowed the Germans to obtain a far-reaching and complex hold on the Iranian economy.

In the two decades between the two World Wars, Britain had departed unaccountably from the old axiom of the Foreign Office that no rival base or sea power should be allowed to get itself established along the coast of the Persian Gulf.

This axiom was based on the doctrines of Prof. H. J. Mackinder regarded as the father of "geopolitics" who pointed out that the Indian Ocean was a closed sea for Britain, the only weak point being the Persian Gulf.

Sphere of Influence

Germany understood this doctrine thoroughly and Maj. Gen. Karl Haushofer, architect of many of Germany's imperialistic dreams, following Mackinder's teachings, had preached that the German task was to open up the Middle East by transforming Russia, Persia, and Afghanistan into a sphere of German influence as the first step toward a German dominated Europe, Asia, and Africa.

In spite of the old British axiom, and in spite of an understanding of the German aims, the British Government, between wars, complacently looked on while Germany consolidated its economic and political positions in Iran.

German and German-controlled firms built the Iranian railroads and supplied the miserable little ports which became the railheads of the Transiranian with a fairly modern equipment.

So powerful was the Nazi political influence in Teheran, that the Iranian Government in 1936, after having modelled its railroad administration after the Reichsbahn, blandly explained that it did not seek to organize its railways along American lines because American railways were run in the interest of a few plutocratic groups and not at all in accordance with national economic needs of America!

There is a certain irony in the fact that British and Russians are now probably very thankful to Reza Shah Pahlevi for having ignored British objections against the building of his railway and the development of its ocean terminal at Bandar Shahpur.

"Pacification" Big Task

Although the British and the Soviet forces have succeeded in opening up the road from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea and hence to Russia, the "pacification" of Iran is an arduous undertaking.

Britain and Russia faced the same task in the last war. Turkey was then fighting on the German side, but the Turks never penetrated very far into Iran. The principal opposition came from local tribes and provincial chieftains who were won over to the German cause by a handful of able and daring German agents in the same way in which Colonel Lawrence aroused the Arabs against the Turks.

If the Germans could cause serious trouble from 1915 to 1918 at a time when they had neither the political nor the economic influence which they have now, it is almost certain that they will know how to exploit the present situation.

Through a series of skillful operations the Nazis had indeed succeeded in drawing a noose around Iran. The most skillful of all was the isolation of the Iranian railroads from the railway systems of all neighboring countries, except Turkey.

The Soviet railroads have a wide gauge, the railroads of Irak and the East Indian railroads leading up to Iran have a narrow gauge. Thus, direct railway connections with the Soviet Union, Irak or East India are practically impossible.

Transport Difficulties

Even if the Iranian railroads were to be extended to meet the neighboring railroads at the frontier, goods would have to be transshipped from platform to platform, an operation which requires cranes and other technical equipment.

The Turkish railways are the only ones with which the Iranian railroads can connect.

On Dec. 8, 1938, German and Scandinavian engineers started the construction of the railroad from Teheran, capital and key city on the Trans-Iranian, to Tabriz in the Northwestern province of Iran between the Turkish and Soviet border. On Oct. 4, 1940, 210 miles were completed. From Teheran, trains can now reach Zandjan, noted for its copper mines.

According to recent information, the connection with Tabriz has almost been achieved. Tabriz itself, even before World War No. 1, was connected with the Russian wide-gauge railroads of Transcaucasia.

The new standard gauge railroad which advanced towards Tabriz is to connect with the city of Diabekir in Turkey. With this connection established, Teheran will be reached from Istanbul in 72 hours.

Important Turkish Link

The linking up of Iran with the Turkish standard gauge railroads is of great importance. Iranian goods will obtain an outlet by rail at the Turkish port of Mersina on the Mediterranean, north of the Syrian border.

Eastwards, starting from the Trans-Iranian, a branch line is under construction in the direction of Meshed. This line connects Teheran directly with the Northeastern corner of Iran which formerly could be reached only via the Caspian Sea and Turkestan. A highway has already been built over which it is possible to travel to Meshed by automobile in 48 hours.

The provisional terminal was Semnan, close to vast iron fields supposed to contain more than 2,000,000 tons of mineral, yielding 60 per cent pure iron. Between Semnan and Meshed there are large sulphur mines, copper, and lead reserves, and especially in the regions of Meshed and Fariman there are coal fields, more copper and chrome fields and important supplies of turquoise.

Nazi-Sponsored Routes

Another line on which the Germans were working leads from the holy city of Ghom on the Trans-Iranian to the copper and nickel mines near Anarak. These mines were to aid Germany to make herself independent from the international nickel trust.

An agreement concluded between Germany and the Iranian Government in 1939 provided that Germany would exclusively supply the tools and machinery necessary for the exploitation of these Government-owned mines.

In exchange, Germany received 30 per cent of ore production. Nazi experts assert that Iranian ore has a specially high nickel content.

Germany's economic exploitation of Iran has gone a long way.

Little did the Shah foresee that his attempts to free himself from British and Russian influences would cause him to fall into the clutches of Germany.

The Shah, who was known in the diplomatic world for his extreme sensitiveness, must have felt the ruthlessness with which the Nazis wielded their newly acquired power over Iran.

The secret of Germany's stranglehold over the country is the clearing agreement engineered by the former Nazi financial expert, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht.

Its apparent advantage lay in the exchange of goods against goods, avoiding payment of balances, which to a country like Iran with gold reserve of only $25,900,000 seemed highly advisable.

Nazis Seize Advantage

The Nazis, however, took every advantage of the Shah. Although 103 of the 109 locomotives of the Iranian standard gauge railroads were German or Austrian, that rails and other equipment were imported from Germany and that until the war, German ships were regularly moored along the long pier of the well-protected port of Bandar Shahpur, southern terminal of the Trans-Iranian, Iran was told that it had exported more goods to Germany than it had imported.

The reason for this was that Germany was seeking most of its exports to Iran through its Scandinavian subsidiaries. Whereas Iranian exports to Germany, whether they consisted of milk, cotton or fuel from the production of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company Ltd.,—annual production 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons—were always recorded in the Berlin clearing office as imports from Iran, German exports to Iran were only partially declared as German.

This paradoxical situation is illustrated by a report of the German Ministry of Transportation in 1939.

Trade Situation

Since Germany has imported substantially more goods from Iran than she has delivered to Iran, Iran, in virtue of the clearing which has to be severely handled, is compelled to increase its imports from Germany. The ensuing favorable development of commerce and traffic merits the full attention of German export trade and industry.

German diplomats of the old school like Franz von Papen have hitherto been able to smooth over the resentment which the Shah and his asute Oriental financiers must have felt for being mulcted by the Nazi trade agreement. Furthermore, German technicians had become almost indispensable to Iran, and it was indeed very difficult for the Government to give in to British demands for their immediate expulsion without crippling some of its vital services.

Britain and Russia have now taken extreme measures to break the German grip on the unfortunate country. But they are taking them at a late hour when it has been firmly planted an dthe Iranians themselves, however much they might wish to keep friendly with Britain—and certain of the provincial chieftains were unquestionably pro-British—may find it difficult to throw off the German hold without endangering the whole economy of the country. This is the situation which Britain must now face, and it is not an easy one.

Britain and Russia To Recognize Shah

By the Associated Press
Teheran, Iran, Sept. 18 (Delayed)

Russia and Britain will recognize the new Shah of Iran, Mohammed Shah Pahlevi, by sending envoys to his reception for the diplomatic corps soon, it was authoritatively reported today.

Meanwhile, Britain's Gurkha riflemen from Nepal replaced Russian sentries at the Teheran radio station near the factory where the British are quartered. The Red Army continued to guard other communications centers, however.

Beginning of a New France?

International

'Men of Vichy' at Athletic Carnival

Leaders of the Vichy regime have revived athletics throughout Unoccupied France as part of their campaign to develop a strong and self-sufficient French youth. Here they are seen at the opening athletic meet in Vichy. Chief of State Marshal Philip Pétain awards a trophy to one of the winners. At the extreme left is the so-called "strong man" of the Vichy Government, Admiral Jean Darlan. And beside Admiral Darlan is Jean Borotra, former tennis champion, who is Director of Athletics and head of the youth movement in Unoccupied France. Behind Marshal Pétain, part of his face visible, is Gen. Charles Huntziger, Minister of War.

Two Communists Are Shot For Anti-Nazi Acts in Paris

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Germans announced that two Communists were shot today for demonstrations in Paris against the German occupation, as strife between the population and Nazi troops continued.

The executions followed new restrictions effective today upon all residents of the Seine Department, which includes the City of Paris.

"I will not longer allow the lives of German soldiers to be threatened by murderers," declared the German commander for Occupied France.

In the latest of a series of restrictive measures, which began Aug. 23 after a German officer was fatally stabbed in a subway, Col.-Gen. Heinrich von Stuelpnagel imposed a strict three-day curfew, beginning tomorrow.

Traffic in the Department was prohibited from 9 p. m. to 5 a. m., and all theaters, restaurants and amusement places were ordered to close at 8 p. m. during the three days. Violators of regulations will be arrested and held as hostages. German Army units were ordered to patrol all streets.

On Aug. 23, Lieut.-Gen. von Schaumburg, Commander of the German troops in Paris, ordered all Frenchmen arrested by or for German authorities in France held as hostages for the subway assassination.

This order also declared that for any further acts hostages would be shot in numbers according to the gravity of the offense. There have been a number of incidents since then, including attacks on German soldiers in Paris, and some Frenchmen have been shot in reprisal.

In imposing the new curfew, Col.-Gen. von Stuelpnagel said he felt the majority of the French population was conscious of its duties but that "paid agents of anti-German powers, criminal Communist elements," were seeking to sow unrest between the occupation forces and the French.

It is up to Frenchmen, he said, whether his measures will be expanded further.

In declaring he could no longer allow the lives of German soldiers to be threatened, he said he would not hesitate to enforce "the sharpest measures in the fulfilment of my duties."

His declaration appeared in all Paris newspapers. It was announced the Paris Branch of the State Tribunal for persons inspiring but not directly guilty of active opposition had begun functioning. Special summary trials of Communists were reported from Paris, Amiens, Boulogne and Clermont-Ferrand.

Philosophy professors at Vitre, Occupied France, were sent to a concentration camp for having made "anti-national propaganda."

Sweden Sets Blame

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 19 (AP)—The most generally accepted cause today of the explosions which cost Sweden three modern destroyers was the mis-handling of a torpedo. Another report in civilian circles said that a boiler explosion aboard the Destroyer Goteborg set off the blasts which also destroyed the Klas Horn and Klas Uggla at their anchorage at Harsfjaerden, south of Stockholm.

Official versions of the disaster remained undisclosed.

Norway Feels Pinch

OSLO, German-Occupied Norway, Sept. 19 (AP)—Penalties ranging up to execution for acts which "disturb or endanger security, economic life and labor peace" are provided in a decree published in the official Norwegian Gazette.

Strikes, lockouts, industrial sabotage and "wanton decrease of work" are included among the list of acts for which severe penalties are provided.

A second decree extends the jurisdiction of the German S. S. or Elite Guards and of the German police throughout Norway.

Isolationist Strength In Congress Dwindles

Continued from Page 1

seas. That policy is now known to all the world.

"To disavow or oppose that policy now could only weaken the President's position, impair our prestige and imperil our nation."

Reverses Position

Mr. Dirksen's significant reversal of position comes but a few days after Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas had done the same thing and in doing so had asserted that the country "must and will support" the orders to the Navy to shoot Axis raiders on sight.

There are many factors which are bringing about this remarkable change. Perhaps the most persuasive is the unexpected experience which many isolationist Congressmen have been having during the period they have spent in their home districts in the past few weeks.

The fact is that extended home visits by numerous opponents of the Government's policies toward the war have not been particularly happy nor at all reassuring. They have found that their votes in opposition to extension of training for selectees and related issues lost them influential support and they have returned with a considerably altered view of what they believe the majority of the Nation wants.

One newspaper correspondent made a survey of ten State delegations in Congress among whom opposition to the President had been strong and found that Mr. Dirksen was voicing not only his own altered views but a "very general" trend.

Reasons for Change

Developments which are generally credited with helping to bring about this disintegration of the organized isolationist opposition are:

The Nazi submarine attack on the United States destroyer Greer in the North Atlantic which one Congressman declared "closed the book" on any serious opposition of the Administration's general line of foreign policy.

The sinking of the American merchantman, the Steel Seafarer in the Red Sea, but more particularly the torpedoing of the American-operated Sessa and Arkansan en route to Iceland which unless resisted would render defenseless America's defense bases all across the North Atlantic.

The President's decisive and plain-speaking radiocast of last Thursday which was especially effective because it was able to rally the country behind positive acts, not merely positive words.

Charles A. Lindbergh's anti-Semitic utterances, particularly his accusation in Des Moines, delivered over the air immediately after the President's radiocast, that "the British, the Jewish and the Roosevelt Administration" were "the three most important groups that have been pressing this country toward war."

Lindbergh Incident

While some of the Congressional isolationist leaders have tended to discount the damage which the "Lindbergh incident" has done to the public support of the isolationist cause, not a single one of the principal noninterventionists has been willing to make a public indorsement of Mr. Lindbergh's charge and severe private condemnation has been common.

Another sign of the popular sentiment which has weakened the isolationist position is the increasing difficulty with which speakers like Mr. Lindbergh and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana have been having in getting places to speak.

Yesterday, for example, the Texas House of Representatives invited Mr. Lindbergh not to come to Texas to deliver a series of speeches and while this action can hardly be seen as anything but a regrettable blot on the principle of free speech it is evident proof of where public opinion stands with respect to Mr. Lindbergh's views.

The Administration's first opportunity to demonstrate its accretion of strength will come with the vote in the House on the new $6,000,000,000 lend-lease appropriation. Hearings are expected to begin next Tuesday and the legislative leaders anticipate its passage in the House in not longer than two weeks. The issue of aid to Russia may lengthen the debate somewhat over last time.

It is also suggested that the Administration may next move for outright appeal of the Neutrality Act.

President Assailed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Representative Clare Hoffman (R) of Michigan told the House that President Roosevelt had ordered the Navy to sweep the seas of German submarines to insure delivery of aid to England but "crawls into a hole and pulls the hole in after him" when a labor union ties up the ships which would deliver the aid.

"He lacks the courage, and always has lacked the courage, to deal patriotically, forcefully, with any organization or group which possessed, and was able to wield, political power which might interfere with his own political ambition," Mr. Hoffman said.

Turks' Haziness on Straits Keeps Britain in Doubt

Continued from Page 1

the "irresistible" tempo of the advances being claimed in the latest Ukraine attacks.

Hazardous in Winter

If these landward attacks were assured of complete success, there would be no reason to come through the Dardanelles.

The only reason for turning the heat on Turkey would then be in order to force the Turks to concede a landward passage to Syria.

Even if the Turks consented, this would be a strenuous, if not a hazardous, undertaking in winter which is just as inclement a campaigning season in Asia Minor as it is in the Balkans.

If the Germans seemed likely to move against Britain in Syria and Palestine by way of Turkey, the expectation here is that the Turks would definitely resist. They are allied with the British and they have no fear of British "imperialism" as a menace to their own independence.

Turkey and Russia

But with the U. S. S. R. it is quite otherwise. The Turks believe the leaders of present-day Russia have inherited the old Czarist ambition to hold Constantinople, even though the name has been changed to Istanbul.

The Turks therefore are loth to pull Russian chestnuts from the fires that have now been kindled in the Ukraine. It is doubtful, however, whether they are going so far as to toy with the idea of helping to make the same chestnuts well charred by not putting obstacles in Germany's path through the Black Sea.

Britain Ahead on Trade

The Turks presumably would like to see both Russia and Germany exhaust each other and so remove the double menace to their own security. At the same time Turkey's rulers are not blind to the danger of helping Germany win, though it is probable that they regard this eventuality as slightly less dangerous than a Russian victory would be.

Meanwhile, however, the next move appears to be with the Axis.

Dr. Karl Clodius, the German economic emissary in Turkey has not been successful so far in trade negotiations in which he has been doing the talking, while Britain has been doing the buying and selling.

Though it is in the wider field of diplomacy that great decisions will be made—and probably made soon—economics may play an important part in settling what those decisions will be.

Britain can both buy and sell. Germany at present can only buy. And Turkey not only needs but must have imports. It is believed that Turkish foodstuffs and still more important Turkish chrome and unlikely to be exchanged for German promises when British goods are available.

Wallace to Lose Rule Over Clerks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Because of an argument over the salaries of two clerks, it was learned authoritatively today, a last-minute amendment to the record $3,553,400,000 tax bill will strip Vice-President Wallace of his control over the Senate's Office of Legislative Counsel.

The Legislative Counsel and his assistants aid Senators in the preparation of legislation, advise them on questions of constitutionality and perform similar functions.

Since 1918, the Vice-President has had the power of appointing personnel for the office, and, in consultation with the Legislative Counsel, of making changes in salaries and assignments. The tax bill amendment takes that authority from Mr. Wallace and gives it to the Senate's President Pro Tempore, Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia.

Authorship of the amendment, which will become law when Mr. Roosevelt signs the tax bill, was not disclosed. But members of the Senate Finance Committee reported it grew from a running arbument between Mr. Wallace and Henry G. Wood, the Legislative Counsel, over pay raises for two clerks in Mr. Wood's employ.

Speaks for Itself

Wide World

Ready for Invasion Threateners

This British gun on wheels is called a Boche-buster, and the picture gives a clear view of the "business end" of the weapon. It is in operation in the Southeastern Command. Picture passed by censor.

War Preparations in Bulgaria Declared Directed Toward Suez

ANKARA, Turkey, Sept. 17 (delayed)—Balkan informants reported tonight that Bulgaria had mobilized 350,000 men in a continuing call to the colors and that German road-building experts were hurriedly constructing highways in South and Southeastern Bulgaria which would be useful for any land-sea action directed toward Suez.

Three German divisions and other Nazi units also were said to be in Bulgaria, in addition to the organization under Dr. Fritz Todt, which is building the military roads under high pressure.

In old Yugoslavia, 600 German engineers were said to be directing thousands of Serb laborers in repairing the Belgrade-Nish and Salonika-Sofia Railroads, which are essential to Eastern Mediterranean military movements. The former was destroyed by the Serbs.

On the other hand, the British were reported to be moving artillery and other military units northward toward the Turkish frontier in a steady stream.

A reported Axis attempt to get Italian warships into the Black Sea via the Dardanelles by "selling" them to Bulgaria appeared doomed to failure, if, indeed, the attempt was seriously made.

Today, the Turks informed the British that Bulgaria had made no proposal for transit through the Straits of any Italian destroyers and submarines. It had been reported that the Axis was planning such a maneuver in order to strengthen its forces in the Black Sea, where Russian sea power is predominant.

In any event, a well-informed source said, the Turks would refuse to permit the passage of any warships through the Dardanelles unless they were owned by "real neutrals."

Bulgaria is technically listed as neutral and not at war with any of the present belligerents. The Montreux Convention, which controls operation of the Dardanelles, bars the passage of belligerent warships, unless they are on missions sanctionsd by the League of Nations Covenant.

In a recent note, Russia accused Bulgaria of co-operating in German plans for an attack on the U. S. S. R. by way of Bulgarian soil, and there have been persistent reports of the assemblage for aggressive purposes of 100 to 200 small ships in the Bulgarian Black Sea ports of Burgas and Varna.

Bishop Lauds U. S. Air Aid

TORONTO, Sept. 19 (CP)—Air Marshal W. A. Bishop, famed Canadian World War ace, yesterday told aircraft workers at National Steel Car Company and de Haviland Aircraft Company plants in the near-by Maton area that he was "left breathless" by the great number of planes pouring out from United States aircraft plants on the West Coast.

"Of the factories themselves, let me tell you that their size is truly staggering," he told thousands of overalled men and women. "I will never forget those long lines of great bombers and great flying boats, in numbers that left me breathless, being painted in our colors—being sent across to fight our battle; which they know is their battle as well."

The Air Marshal said he could "only wish Hitler could see those mass production lines."

7,000 on Order

OTTAWA, Sept. 19 (CP)—More than 7,000 aircraft now are on order for Canada, the Department of Munitions and Supply announced last night. Most of them are to be built in Canada.

"We are building 13 different types of aircraft," said the statement. "We hope, however, ultimately to narrow these down to six or seven."

Nashua, N. H. Man Named G. A. R. Head

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 19 (AP)—A 93-year-old ex-sailor, George A. Gay of Nashua, N. H., yesterday was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of The Republic.

Mr. Gay, who succeeds William Nixon of Jewell, Kas., served in the Civil War with the Atlantic blockade fleet of the Union forces.

Thomas Ridenour of Crestline, O., the G. A. R. Chief of Staff, was chosen Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief by the 83 delegates voting.

John S. Dumser of Oakland, Calif., was selected as Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, while the veterans re-elected Dr. Edward H. Cowan of Crawfordville, Ind., as Surgeon-General and the Rev. Joshua C. Pearce of Denver, Colo., as Chaplain-in-Chief.

Raleigh Merchants Decide Against Holiday Lighting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Bureau of Raleigh, N. C., recently voted to discontinue Christmas street lighting. Frank I. Watson, President, announced that the move was made in the interest of national defense and conservation of electric power. There will be no Christmas decorations, he explained, requiring elaborate displays by electricity. A large number of North Carolina cities, including Asheville, are taking similar action requested by the State Merchants' Association.

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Japanese Report New Move Thought Aimed at Changsha

SHANGHAI, Sept. 19 (AP)—Japanese Army spokesmen said today that a major offensive was underway southwestward from Hankow along the shores of Tungting Lake and in the vicinity of Yochow, where the Japanese were said to have crossed the Sungkiang River.

Preliminary operations ended yesterday were said to have led to 4,200 Chinese fatalities.

The attack was said to be following the same strategy as that of the 1939 offensive, when Chinese turned back the invaders within sight of Changsha and scored their most important victory of the war.

The spokesman declined to reveal the objective of the current offensive, but expressed the wish "the Chinese won't burn Changsha again as they did in 1938 or carry off supplies, as in 1939."

Chinese armies on the south bank of the Sungkiang were much stronger than they were in 1939, the spokesman said, but Japanese forces supported by planes and artillery and mechanized units crossed the river within three hours after opening of the offensive at 8 a. m. and had driven 20 miles southward by nightfall.

Meanwhile, travelers reaching Shanghai from the Chinese interior said today that a new "Great Wall" was being constructed by the Japanese Army with forced Chinese labor in an effort to bar Chinese armies from Eastern Hopeh and Shantung Provinces.

The wall, they said, runs south from Tientsin west of the Tientsin-Nanking Railroad, and a section 100 miles long already has been completed by about 100,000 Chinese workers.

They described the wall as built of earth and stones, about 18 feet high and 10 feet wide, with a dry ditch outside and passages only at long intervals.

Atop the wall, they said, Japanese soldiers and Chinese villagers patrol, with each village responsible for guarding the area bordering it.

Japanese sources said today a fine of $5,000 Mexican (about $250) had been imposed upon the 6,750-ton American Freighter Zoella Lykes because of irregularities in her manifest on a voyage in which her cargo included 2,000 barrels of fuel oil.

The fuel oil originally was consigned to a Shanghai Japanese firm. Recent embargo revisions prohibited Americans from selling such oil to the Japanese here and the shippers had instructed the captain to take it to Manilla.

The Japanese-controlled customs authorities blocked the scheduled sailing of the ship for Manilla Wednesday.

Japanese sources said the American President Line, agent for the freighter, had agreed to pay the fine and that the ship would head for the Philippine port shortly. Officers of the line refused to discuss the case.

Japan Tightens Rein

TOKYO, Sept. 19 (AP)—A supply control ordinance will be promulgated Oct. 1 under the National Mobilization Law empowering the authorities to direct the production, distribution and disposal of all types of goods.

The Government also will be empowered to issue order to individuals and firms to co-operate in a further step to streamline its wartime economy.

Still another step is scheduled for tomorrow when an ordinance unifying the marine transport business in 51 major ports will be promulgated.

Meanwhile, a strong Japanese protest against floating Russian mines in the Sea of Japan has been brought to the attention of the Soviet Government for the second time, Koh Ishii, Government spokesman, declared today.

Announcement of the protest yesterday said a Korean sailing vessel was sunk Sept. 1 off Nishisuira Promontory, at the northern edge of Korea, by a mine which drifted from Vladivistok fields. It was said nine Korean fishermen were lost.

The Foreign Office protest also embraced the explosion of a mine under a fishing boat Sept. 10 in which four men were said to have been lost.

The Sea of Japan has been traversed by American tankers en route to Vladivostok with gasoline for Russian planes. The Japanese protest note specifically warned of the danger to vessels of either Japan or "third powers."

Spanish Court 'Fines' Negrin $10,000,000

MADRID, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Court of Political Responsibilities yesterday sentenced Juan Negrin, Premier of republican Spain during the civil war, to 15 years' exile, fined him 100,000,000 pesetas, and recommended that he be stripped of Spanish citizenship.

(Señor Negrin already is in exile, having gone to Mexico after the Nationalist victory in Spain.)

The court described the fine as constituting "his entire fortune." (The amount is about $10,000,000.)

Luis Jiminez de Asua, former Vice President of the Cortes, also in exile, was sentenced to 15 years of exile, fined 8,000,000 pesetas and confronted with loss of citizenship.

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Rice Shortage Upsets Far East Equilibrium

Ewing Galloway

Food Holds the Spotlight

Upper—Production: Rice is the staff of life for the Chinese. Picture shows farmers preparing a paddy field in the Kowloon district just outside Hong Kong. Below—Consumption: Rice is the most important item on the menus of most Far Eastern countries. Picture shows two Kwangsi children.

Rice for the Bowls of Asia: Peril Seen in Tokyo Control

By Vanya Oakes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It used to be "rice for the bowls of China." Now it is "rice for the bowls of Asia." Is there going to be enough of it in the next year? Or has the Japanese occupation of rice-growing parts of China, and its control over Indo-China, so disrupted production and distribution that there will be a famine?

In the coast cities, noticeably Shanghai, the situation is acute. There is ample rice grown within a few miles of the City, but the Japanese have been appropriating this source of supply, either to send home, where there have been poor crops, or for their troops in China. The result is that there is little left over for Shanghai.

And what there is has to go through such a process of taxing that it is hopelessly expensive by the time it reaches the Shanghai market.

Add to this a certain amount of profiteering by Chinese rice merchants, and now rice is 800 per cent above prewar levels.

Shanghai has for some time been living on imported rice, mostly from Indo-China. In 1940, out of a total of 432,225 tons shipped to Shanghai from all sources, 392,225 tons were from foreign countries, and only 40,000 from China. Now, with Japanese infiltration into Indo-China, this source is menaced.

During the past month Shanghai has drawn reserves from Hong Kong, but that cannot continue as Hong Kong itself needs to store food for a possible emergency.

Peasant Sabotage

In the country areas in Occupied China the situation is not so desperate. The Japanese are having enough trouble with guerilla warfare as it is. Therefore, they are not pushing the peasants to the point of literal starvation, which would make for real uprisings. The Chinese farmer has just enough left, by the time the Japanese are through with him, to keep going. The result is that he is indulging in quiet sabotage, that is, he plants as little as possible. This, again, cuts down possible supplies to the cities.

The real cause of all the trouble is said to be Japanese infiltration into Indo-China. The French colony in the past was the rice reservoir for the Far East in case of emergency. In flood, famine, and civil wars China could draw upon some of the 6,000,000 tons produced in that country. Now the Japanese control Indo-China exports.

This affects not only the coast cities of China, but the South Pacific as well—principally Malaya. The annual consumption is between 900,000 and 1,000,000 tons, of which two thirds are imported. There is an added difficulty in that polished rice, that which is ready to eat, does not keep in the tropics, so only unprocessed rice can be stored for emergencies. In Mayala this is not possible, because there is only one large rice mill for processing purposes.

Thailand Crop Poor

Most of Malaya's supply came from Burma and Siam, but a considerable part of it also from Indo-China. With the Japanese firmly entrenched there, Malaya cannot count on securing any rice from this source.

In Thailand (Siam), the rice crop for the year is not good. Usually Thailand has 1,600,000 tons for export, but this year there are only 900,000. During the first three months of the season, 400,000 was exported, and the demand for Siamese rice is far more than the remaining 500,000.

Furthermore, in the past, Japan has taken fourth place among buyers of Siamese rice; Singapore, Hong Kong, and the West Indies preceding it. Now it is estimated that this year Japan, if not first, certainly will run Singapore a close second.

Burma reports a bumper crop this season, but the shortage of ships is a problem, and likely to become a larger one.

It is estimated that there is going to be a shortage of 4,000,000 tons throughout the Orient.

Philippine Needs

Nor are the Philippines exempt from rice troubles, created by the Japanese infiltration in the south. In 1940, the Philippines imported 20,000 tons from Thailand, and 9,900 from Indo-China. It is questionable whether these exports will be available now.

In short, the Japanese have dislocated completely the rice distribution scheme of the Orient, with the exception of the Netherlands East Indies, which is self-sufficient, and in Free China.

Free China has its own rice problems, but they are not attributable to the Japanese. Free China's troubles are due to transportation difficulties, lack of labor, provincial merchants refusing to heed the Central Government, and overpopulation. Principally the latter.

West China has its own population, plus all the new government and business arrivals, plus the entire Chinese Army. The government is making strenuous efforts to control the situation, and the problem probably is capable of solution, if carefully handled.

But the other rice shortage is susceptible of solution only if the Japanese choose to solve it.

Red Counterattacks Seen Forcing Nazi Hand in South

By Kirke L. Simpson

Special News Service

Russian counterattacks in the center have not yet discernibly eased Nazi pressure on either the north or south flanks of the long battle line; but they may have forced Hitler into what may turn out to be a premature action in the south.

He has started what looks like the most threatening offensive of the 90-day-old conflict—an offensive aimed at severing Red Army oil arteries tapping the Baku fields.

Unquestionably, conditions for this drive would have been better a little later. The first hard freezes in the southeastern Ukraine are due next month. Until then rains along the whole course of the Dneiper from west of Moscow to the Black Sea insure high waters and seas of mud, with which the German drive toward Rostov must contend.

Freeze Is Awaited

Once the ground freezes in the south, both tank warfare and the maintenance of communications with the rear would have been easier for the Germans until heavy snow fell. Mud and high waters in the lower Dnieper marshes and along every tributary stream is certainly complicating matters now for Hitler's commanders.

Yet the Nazi War Lord appears already to have loosed his legions in a vast interlocking double offensive east of the Dneiper that reaches all the way from the Desna River north of Kiev to the Black Sea and has now expanded to include the Crimean peninsula.

London reports that the Crimea is already isolated by road and rail from Russian armies east of the Dneiper; and there are intimations of an impending Nazi sea-air attempt to seize the whole Crimea to bolster the eastward drive from the Dnieper.

The British are reported to be bringing pressure on Turkey to deny former Italian war craft now flying the Bulgarian flag the right to proceed from the Aegean to the Black Sea. This indicates that the British and Russians anticipate a sea-air attack on the Crimea.

It is believed that once the ships entered the Black Sea, Bulgaria would re-transfer them to Germany.

Russia and Bulgaria are already verging toward hostilities. Moscow charges Bulgarians are actively cooperating with the German attack, of which the rumored warship deal might be a part.

Sea-Borne Attack

There are eye-witness accounts of Nazi knock-down submarines re-assembled in both Rumanian and Bulgarian waters and of ship and barge concentrations to carry a sea-borne German force up or across the Black Sea.

These reports strongly support the view that Hitler's attempted master stroke against Russia is already in full swing from the Kiev area south around the Dnieper elbow to the Crimea.

Presumably the Nazi bridgehead at the Dnieper bend has been expanded to cut the Alexandrovsk-Crimean railroad, the only rail connection with the peninsula.

The London report indicates also that German forces are astride of the only highway connection with the Crimea via the Perekop Isthmus. If that is true, the whole Ukrainian mainland segment south of the lower Dnieper must be under Nazi control.

The Crimea still has sea contact with the mainland both by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. Defense of the peninsula would be seriously hampered by lack of land routes, however. And in German hands the Crimea could become an added threat to Rostov and a base of operations for a direct German drive toward the Baku field and its pipe lines southeast of the Rostov corner.

Moreover, winter weather would offer no sure safeguard to Russians defending the Caspian oil fields once Nazi forces secured bases in the Crimea. It is the site of famous Russian winter resorts and all the north and northeast Black Sea coast and its hinterland is largely free of the extreme cold and heavy snows that for the six winter months grip the rest of the 2,000 mile Nazi-Soviet battle line from the Black Sea to the Arctic ocean.

Canada Sets Up New Curbs On War Industry Strikes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada has erected new barriers against dislocation of war industries through unnecessary strikes. By the new Order-in-Council announced this week, strikes called by minorities are declared illegal.

Previous regulations have forbidden workers to lay down tools until Boards of Conciliation have investigated their claims. The new regulations carry the prohibition further.

After the findings of the Board of Conciliation in any dispute have been placed in the hands of the Government and the contending parties, a strike still may not be called until three conditions are fulfilled. First, the employees must give notice to the Minister of Labor that they contemplate a strike. Second, a general vote must be taken of the employees concerned under the supervision of the Department of Labor and subject to regulations imposed by the Minister. Third, a majority of the employees concerned must vote for the strike.

The Department of Labor intends that when a strike is discussed any one who wishes may advance his opinion. There have been cases, the Minister of Labor Norman McLarty states, where as few as 60 men have arranged the strike policy for a whole plant's employees of 3,000 to 4,000.

No measures were taken to see if the decision to strike really represented the opinion of a majority of the men affected.

The Minister of Labor believes that the force of public opinion and the loyalty of the workmen will give the fullest moral support to the new regulations, which embody the principles of democracy.

"I think," the Labor Minister contends, "that the majority of Canadian workers do not want to strike, but wish to carry on with their work and make their contribution to the war effort of Canada."

New strike legislation provides a penalty of $500, or not more than 12 months imprisonment, or both, for anyone striking or inciting to strike in contravention of the new regulations.

The legislation was passed "with a view to the avoidance of industrial strife and to the end that the industrial capacity of Canada requisite to the successful prosecution of the war may be utilized to the fullest possible extent." While discussing the object and details of the operation of the new regulations the Minister of Labor says that strikes that have taken place in Canada have been of the deepest interest to every Canadian. Many suggestions have been made in the press about how the various situations might be handled. Public opinion, he believed, would have an important bearing on the action of strikers.

There has been quite evident among the public a growing feeling of impatience against all strikes in war industry which appear to hamper the output of munitions and equipment.

Britain's 'Bridge of Ships'

A BRITISH PORT, Sept. 19 (AP)—The British are keeping at least 2,000 ships constantly at sea and "never less than 400 in the danger zones," a War Transport Ministry official said today as an all-American cargo was being cleared through this port.

The cargo—including airplanes, Idaho beans, California raisins and Florida citrus fruit—was part of a steady stream of Lease-Lend goods coming from the United States.

The British said the flow had averaged 850,000 tons weekly, for the past 10 weeks.

The War Transport Ministry official reported a big speed-up in the landing of Lease-Lend goods through a quicker turn-around of ships.

He said dock workers as well as officers of the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine "can take pride that Britain maintains never less than 2,000 ships at sea and never less than 400 in the danger zones."

Here's a quick itemizing of some of the goods brought over in the latest convoy reaching here:

A dozen or more attack bombers from Santa Manica, Calif.; big sacks of beans from Hansen, Idaho; tubs from Chicago stamped "Wisconsin Brand" cheese; piles of brown cartons labeled "Seedless Raisins" from Fresno, Calif.; citrus fruit from Lake Wales, Fla., and hams from Chicago.

There was an ambulance, "Gift From the People of Milford, Conn." Also machine tools from Michigan City, Ind.; aircraft parts from New Haven, Conn.; fire extinguishers from Brooklyn; dried apples from San Francisco; lard from St. Louis; canned pork from Chicago; boxes of fiber from Wilmington, Del.; insulation material from Trenton, N. J.; tank tracks from Chicago—and peanuts from Georgia.

Nazi Sea Teams?

LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP)—A theory that the major proportion of Germany's submarine fleet engaged in "Wolf Pack" maneuvers during July and August preparatory to a co-ordinated attack later on the Icelandic convoy route was advanced today by H. C. Ferraby, prominent Naval author.

In a BBC war commentary, Mr. Ferraby said these practice tactics would account for subsiding British shipping losses during those months, a period in which most of the submarines "were not at war at all."

A recent Berlin communiqué referred to sustained convoy attacks continuing for "several days of hard fighting," and Mr. Ferraby cited this as evidence that the new tactics of team play now was coming into its own.

Submarine captains during the summer months, he said, were "trying to forget how to play as individualists to learn the new game of fighting as members of a team.

"Today we find something quite different. There are several days of hard fighting. They are obviously several successive waves of U-boats engaged, one picking up the trail of convoys as a previous wave drops out of the engagement.

"The plan is quite a revolution not only in German submarine practice, but in that of all navies."

Aside from smashing the North Atlantic route via Iceland, he said the German hope was to force British ships farther south so that long-range planes based in France also could strike at them.

J. Pierpont Morgan Son Called for Duty in Navy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Henry Sturgis Morgan, son of J. Pierpont Morgan and a partner in the New York bond house of Morgan, Stanley & Co., will report for active duty at the Navy Department Monday with the rank of Reserve Lieutenant.

The financier and corporation director was called for service in the procurement planning section, the Navy said, and is expected to be assigned to the Priorities Committee of the Army and Navy Joint Munitions Board.

Efforts to End Border Fight Open

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 19 (AP)—Mexico has formally proposed a collective Pan-American effort to end the border hostilities between Peru and Ecuador.

The conflict was discribed as threatening the "moral and political cohesion of our hemisphere."

The proposal was put forward in a message the Foreign Ministry sent on orders of President Avila Camacho to the United States, Argentina and Brazil.

These three governments have been trying for weeks to arrange a peaceful solution.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Foreign Office said in a communiqué today that Peruvian forces suffered five casualties yesterday in an attack by Ecuadorian forces on a Peruvian detachment near Piedras.

It said fighting was continuing at the time it was advised of the outbreak by the Peruvian northern frontier command.

[Peru and Ecuador each have accused the other of responsibility for sporadic clashes in a broad frontier zone the ownership of which has been in dispute for a century.]

Canada Lays Four-Point Plan To Check Wave of Rising Prices

SEIGNIORY CLUB, Quebec, Sept. 19 (CP)—Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley assured Canadians yesterday that the Government is determined to check the upward movement of prices which has been taking place in the Dominion, and appealed to business leaders to cooperate.

He outlined a four-point request to business to help in the achievement:

"1. I would ask you to shun a defeatist attitude toward rising prices. Inflation is not inevitable. It can and will be prevented.

"2. We need your active support in our savings campaigns. We are asking the public to spend less and save more. . . . What we need to do is to reduce the pressure of excessive spending.

"3. We shall need your co-operation, your active co-operation in keeping your costs of production down. Price stability can only be achieved if costs can be held in check.

"4. We need your help in carrying out all our direct controls not only of prices but of production and the use of materials as well."

Issues Warning

The Minister warned that the present business boom is not prosperity.

"Before we are through this struggle we shall have to cut down and down until nearly all of us will realize very vividly the extent of the economic cost of war.

"We must work hard and long, but have little for ourselves to show for it. We must be content to take part of our wages and our profits in victory.

"We cannot afford either living as usual or business as usual until the war is over and victory achieved."

But while he warned Canadians that the problem was to reduce civilian consumption—"in many lines to reduce it substantially or perhaps eliminate it altogether"—Mr. Ilsley said: "We have more and more reason to believe in ultimate victory, if all of us work to achieve it—if we make the best use of our men, our materials and our intelligence."

Basis for Confidence

"We have indeed a solid basis for confidence."

"But," he warned, "it would be false and dangerous optimism to think the end is near or that victory is assured whatever we may do. We of the British Commonwealth cannot devolve the burden that is ours upon the people of any other nation or nations."

Revenues were running on a level three times as high as before the war, he said. In his budget last April he had estimated total revenues for the 1941-42 fiscal year would approximate $1,400,000,000.

"Judged by our receipts in the last two or three months, I now am inclined to raise that estimate to $1,500,000,000," Mr. Ilsley said.

However, from the beginning of the war to the end of last month, Canada had supplied Britain with $905,000,000 for purchases of munitions, raw materials and foodstuffs. This year another $900,000,000 would be needed for this purpose—making a total of $2,800,000,000 which the Government had to obtain from the Canadian people by taxation or loan.

Until fairly recently the Government had relief on fiscal measures to hold down civilian consumption. Now it was necessary not only to hold it down but to reduce it. Controls already had been established like that in the automobile industry which had been ordered to reduce production of private vehicles.

Extend Controls

"It will now be necessary to extend these controls and to make them more rigid as well as more comprehensive," Mr. Ilsley said.

In the field of price control, the wartime prices and trade board had been given increased responsibilities and a direct connection was established between the board and the wartime industries control board made up of controllers in the department of munitions and supply.

A few days ago the Board announced its intention to put under license manufacturers and distributors of food and clothing, a step "which is needed to carry out price control and, if necessary, rationing of these consumer goods."

On this basis a successful price control system could be built.

"We have a fair and reasonable wage policy, a more definite policy, I think, than either Britain or the United States has formulated," Mr. Ilsley said. "This wage policy can provide a firm and equitable basis for price stabilization.

"We have agencies established and empowered to achieve price stability."

Mr. Ilsley said the effect of the Government's wage policy, established under an order-in-council which provides for cost-of-living bonuses, is "anti-inflationary—that is to say, the effect is to restrict inflationary tendencies which would otherwise be marked."

Berlin Jews Now Wear Identification Stars

BERLIN, Sept. 19 (AP)—Jewish residents appeared today wearing large yellow stars upon their left breasts for identification. Within each star was the word "Jude (Jew)."

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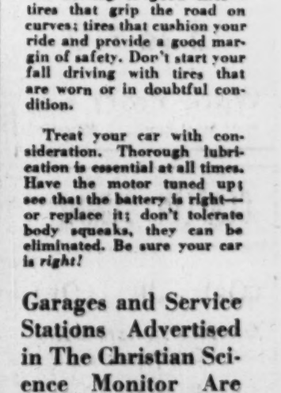
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Louisiana Bogs Mire Armored Units

By Joseph C. Harsch

Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor now covering the United States Army war games in Louisiana.

WITH SECOND ARMY LOUISIANA, Sept. 19—The first phase of the United States' greatest peacetime maneuvers ends with the attacking Second Army of Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear bogged deep in Louisiana swamps with the slower but heavier defending forces of the Third Army holding it helpless on three sides and threatening its rear.

Lieut. Gen Walter Kreuger, commanding the Third Army, had an initial disadvantage in position. He was held by umpire rules well away from the bridges of the Red River until the Second Army had made its crossings. But he moved his mass of 330,000 men northward with surprising speed considering that they are mostly infantry. Most of this infantry formed in the old square divisions and, from the moment his masses reached the front, the light, mobile forces of the Second Army found themselves helpless.

The First Armored Corps which gave General Lear his striking force was for some unexplained reason held in bivouac for two days after its initial dash deep into Third Army territory. By the time General Lear sent them forward again yesterday the time had apparently passed for the swift movement of tanks.

They made almost no progress down the narrow corridors of dry land between the swamps because every corridor was covered by the new American antitank weapon—artillery mounted on self-propelling vehicles. "Blue" soldiers, literally swimming rivers and wading through the swamps, swarmed around the tank columns, cutting out tanks from directions where tanks could not attack.

General Lear had performed a considerable feat in shifting his entire mechanized army of 130,000 men from the eastern to the western bank of the Red River. But his move, while an accomplishment in transportation, led him right into the jaws of the "Blue" Army. He was in a corridor between the Red and the Sabine Rivers. Mechanized cavalry of the Third Army held the western bank of the Sabine. Armored patrols of "Blues" wandered almost at will through the area east of the Red River which had been General Lear's original area. His first headquarters was raided. He was cut off from his original railheads, his light flanking forces were driven in on all sides.

Bayous Block Tanks

With General Lear's right flank stopped at the Sabine and his left driven to the Red, his only chance was the center. But there the bayou country, incomparably more difficult for tanks than anything existing in Europe west of the Pripet Marshes and Masurian Lakes, proved too much for tanks which had been held too long in check. And he was more than halted. "Blue" forces swam and plodded their way through swamps yesterday to within seven miles of General Lear's new headquarters near Natchetoches, driving him out of it after he had been there less than 24 hours and threatening to cut his army in half.

In short, it ended with the supposedly attacking force not only halted and harassed, but in a dangerous position from which it would have had a theoretically difficult time extracting itself, all of which is extremely important to the grimy, tired, often tattered boys who scrambled through the swamps desperately trying for something they could call a "victory," but quite unimportant in terms of the Army's purposes in holding these maneuvers.

Purpose of Maneuver

The situation was planned to give the Army practice in moving large numbers of troops through difficult terrain. They were held over 50 miles apart at the outset so simulated fighting could not interfere with strategic movement. The first three days were occupied in almost nothing but troop movements. Real contact was established yesterday and the commanders let the men shoot blank ammunition at each other more as a reward for the long weary marches than to prove anything.

As a matter of fact, the interminable disputes among umpires and the impossibility of assessing such factors as simulated artillery fire made the one day of simulated fighting almost meaningless.

But the soldiers themselves were extraordinarily eager about the mock fighting. I found it everywhere I went along the front. They could see some purpose in taking prisoners and sneaking up on tanks through the underbrush. That was tangible and worthwhile in their eyes. The rest was just an incredibly weary bore to them.

Rest Over Week End

Now they are to have a week end of rest before the next phase begins. Very probably shifts of large units will be made between the two sides to change the character of the problem.

Meanwhile the Army has learned that armored forces are of doubtful value in the bayou country of Louisiana. But no officer in this Army seriously thinks they would ever be used in such country anyway. So their failure to break the Third Army during the past week carries no implication about the future importance of such weapons. No one expected them to be of much use here.

The only unfortunate feature of using them under such conditions is that men of the new armored divisions feel that somehow the war games were arranged to discredit them. They haven't had a chance of fully showing what they can do, which is rather hard on them because they are intensely sure of what they can do.

Baruch Wants Inflation Curb On Rents, Wages, and Supplies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—Complete control of rents, finance, industry, wages, and priorities as well as of prices must be instituted immediately if the United States is to avoid uncontrollable inflation, Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board during the World War, warned today.

Declaring that the American economic system may very well disintegrate regardless of who wins the present war unless steps are taken to stop the inflation that has already begun, Mr. Baruch told the House Committee on Banking and Currency that "total defense must plan to fight, to win and, above all, to survive war."

In supporting the bill which would permit governmental control of prices, Mr. Baruch said that he did not believe in "piecemeal" price-fixing and advocated putting "a ceiling over the whole price structure including wages, rents, and farm prices up to the parity level—and no higher, and then to adjust separate price schedules upward separately, if necessary, where justice or governmental policy so requires".

He held that it would be a hopeless task to try to fix each individual price, that it would cause serious economic dislocation, and that it would be harder to police than would the "price ceiling" system.

Radical Change Foreseen

Mr. Baruch said that a radical change in American industry must precede any successful effort to defeat totalitarianism.

"A general formula of action must be evolved to co-ordinate and synchronize the multiplicity of national and international efforts and to organize supply and demand so that the things that are needed are provided when and where they are needed with the least injury to the industrial fabric of the Nation.

"If we are to keep the war from reaching these shores or win any war into which we are thrust, it will not be done by 'business as usual' but by the full mobilization of our economic resources as in 1918 and it must not be too little or too late.

"Full mobilization means transforming American industry from a highly competitive economy to a practically single unitary system under which all producers will cooperate, sharing trade secrets, pooling patents, resources and facilities. Production must be speeded up to disgorge unprecedented volumes of supplies, military and civilian, with the fullest use made of every factory, worker, machine, dollar, tool and material. This means regional organization to discover untapped sources of supply and plants which can be converted to defense needs. It also means special emphasis on subcontracting, using small businesses, particularly those businesses which would be deprived of work because of shortage of material or labor.

"Because the conversion of facilities from peace to war production was not begun soon enough, we now face virtually overnight, widespread dislocations, temporary unemployment, and possible business failures. What this postponement has cost the country is impossible to reckon. But it is comforting that the present organization apparently appreciates the seriousness of the problem."

Small Businesses Hit

Mr. Baruch told the committee that every effort should be made to protect and preserve the little businesses that are being hardest hit by the present shortage of raw materials and by allocations to defense production.

"There should be ample notice of impending shortages and priorities so that substitutes can be devised and factories converted to defense needs before, not after plants are compelled to shut down and workers are thrown out of jobs."

Returning again and again to what he believes is the imminency of a devastating inflation, the speaker told the Representatives that inflation is not "a danger which will hold back and wait for a formal declaration of a shooting war.

"With pay rolls soaring and shortages developing, more money bidding for less goods, the danger of an inflationary price rise is imminent. If it is not taken firmly in hand in time, it may get beyond the possibility of control."

He advocated both increased taxes and a control of credit so that the Government could borrow from individuals, thus lessening purchasing power, as additional means of controlling inflation.

"Some persons have said they fear price control might mean the end of our free economy. The demands of total defense already have suspended our competitive economy. The question to be answered is, will our industrial mobilization prove effective? If it is not, we may lose the chance ever to return to a free economic society. We returned after the last war, with such changes as we found necessary and helpful in the relationship between Government, labor and industry," he continued.

"We have talked for years of taking the profit out of war. Price control is one way to do it. The inflationary process affords an opportunity to many to reap huge rewards, while the average person with a fixed income must tighten his belt.

"America, which has refused to take a foot of territory for its own war profit should show the way so that its citizens shall not profit from war. I cannot emphasize this too strongly. We have talked about it, we have written about it, we have preached about it, we have radioed about it. Veteran organizations and Congress both have adopted resolutions about it—that there shall be no profits from war. Let us now make good that promise."

Low Prices Emphasized

Mr. Baruch also emphasized a point that has received little public attention to date and that is that "if England falls and we are left to carry on against German domination, in the inescapable trade war that would follow, the higher our price structure, the weaker we would be.

"In economic war, a low price structure might very well be the deciding factor for victory."

In discussing the present price-control bill, the World War industrial boss denied that the overall ceiling would mean that the producers of agricultural commodities or labor would get less.

"If the cost of all things were kept down, they might get more," he said.

"The ceiling for agricultural prices can be set at 'parity' which has become an accepted principle and this same 'parity' relationship can be retained after the war. Thus agriculture could shift from war to peace with a minimum of dislocation. Those who demand 110 per cent of 'parity' and more are inviting the farmer to go on another binge which will leave him with the same terrible hangover he suffered after the last war."

Ickes Retains Gas Curbs

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—Despite an 11.4 per cent drop in deliveries to filling stations, Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes said today that lifting of gasoline restrictions now would be "stupid."

The 11.4 per cent saving in gasoline on the East Coast was reported to Mr. Ickes by 17 principal oil companies for the week ending Sept. 12. Deliveries were 8.4 per cent below the week ending July 18, when the oil crisis first became a subject of public concern.

At the same time, Mr. Ickes pointed out that East Coast gasoline stocks are still about 2½ per cent less than they were at this time last year, while demand is about 11 per cent higher than during 1940.

"To take off all restrictions now and yell: 'Come and get it' would be stupid, Mr. Ickes told reporters at his first press conference since his return from a month's vacation in the West.

The co-ordinator refused to comment on the findings of the Maloney Committee which reported last week that the gasoline shortage is not actual but only in surplus stocks.

The Committee insisted that enough railroad tank cars and other substitute forms of transportation are available immediately to end the transportation crisis caused by transfer of tankers to Britain.

"When you say there is a shortage in surpluses, you say there's a shortage in oil, don't you?" Mr. Ickes asked in indirect reference to the Committee's findings.

Pointing out that East Coast gasoline stocks dropped 1,023,000 barrels in the first two weeks of September, compared with only 160,000 barrels during the corresponding two weeks last year, Mr. Ickes declared that "until that is made up, we're not in a satisfactory position.

"The whole thing," he added, "is in the lap of time and time will tell the story." He said he was satisfied to "let the facts speak for themselves."

Not Very Hopeful

The Co-ordinator indicated that he was not taking too much hope from the Sept. 13 figures since that period covered an after Labor Day "hiatus." Travel to the North had stopped and had not yet begun to the South, he explained.

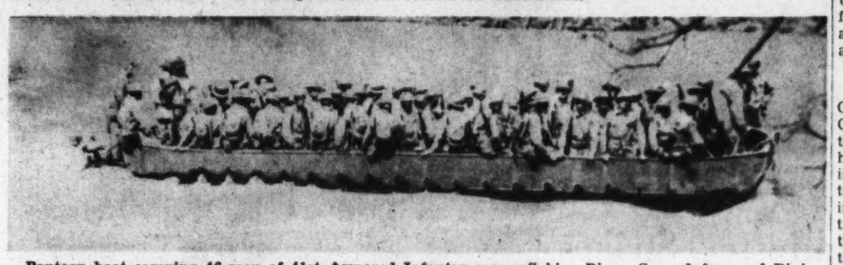
He said the possibility of gasoline rationing had not disappeared entirely, but described it as a "procedure almost impossible of equitable administration."

A big factor in the future gasoline picture, Mr. Ickes indicated, will be whether or not a pipeline is constructed from Texas oil fields to New Jersey refineries. The new Supply Priorities and Allocations Board has turned down priorities on 700,000 tons of steel plate for its construction, but has offered a sufficient amount of seamless steel. Construction of the latter material would require about twice as long, Mr. Ickes said. The oil companies, he indicated, have not decided whether to accept the SPAB offer.

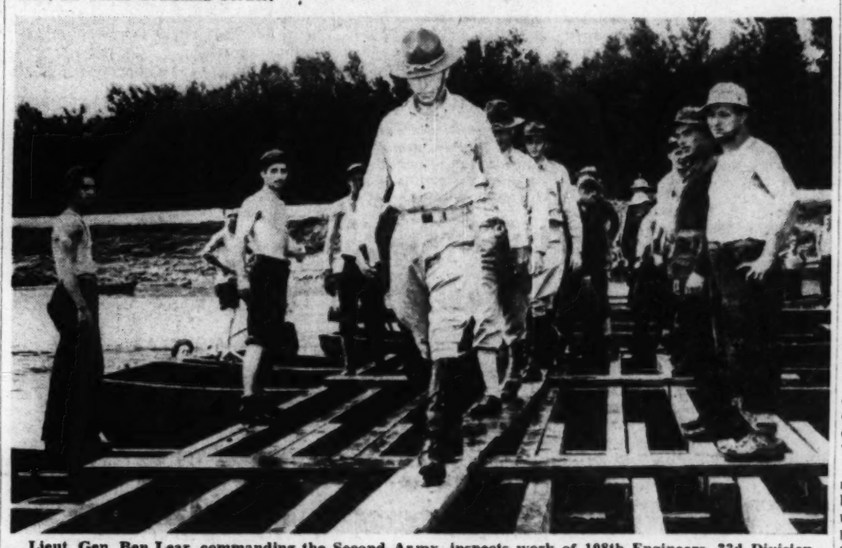
Questioned about a report that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey had informed the Securities and Exchange Commission on Aug. 22 that it was paying Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Oil Co-ordinator, a salary during his service in Washington, Mr. Ickes said his understanding with Mr. Davies was that he was to be relieved of all oil company connections during his Government work. He described Mr. Davies "as intelligent, scrupulous, and industrious an employee as I have ever had working for me."

Louisiana: Proving Ground for Defense

Troops operating machine guns and antiaircraft weapons attempt to stem attack on Castor, La., by tanks of First Armored Division and planes of the Second Air Tank Force.



Pontoon boat carrying 46 men of 41st Armored Infantry across Sabine River, Second Armored Division, on Texas-Louisiana border.



Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, commanding the Second Army, inspects work of 108th Engineers, 33d Division, building a 750-foot pontoon bridge across the Red River.

Artillery crosses a pontoon bridge over the Sabine River at maneuvers of 17th Engineers and 41st Infantry of the Second Armored Division.

Members of the 41st Infantry in an assault boat landing on the Sabine River.

Wide World; International

Strategic retreat on Red River. Part of the covering action is seen. Theoretically, the "enemy" is 30 miles away but these gunners are ready to handle any advanced motorized units should they break through secondary defenses.

Sailor's Threat of Strike Forces U. S. to Seize Ships

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Three merchant ships of the Great Alcoa Fleet were under Federal requisition today and the Government was ready to seize others as a dispute between seamen and owners over war bonuses threatened to burgeon into a general strike.

An estimated 14 ships of six companies were reported struck last night including the three vessels seized, the Alcoa Trader, Alcoa Banner and Alcoa Scout, owned by a subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of America.

The strike was called Saturday by the Seafarers International Union (American Federation of Labor) to enforce demands for increased bonuses for war-zone travel. No specific amounts were asked, except for a $60 monthly bonus for travel in the West Indies, which would thus become a war zone, as are Canadian waters, where a dollar-a-day bonus is paid.

Concerned over supplies for American offshore bases in the West Indies, the Maritime Commission set noon yesterday as the deadline for submission of the dispute to arbitration. When the Union, through a spokesman, refused to arbitrate and threatened a general strike, the Commission acted.

Union More Tractable

Five hours after Capt. Granville Conway, District Director of the Commission, stepped aboard the three Alcoa freighters at Weehawken, N. J., and took them over in the name of the United States, the Union announced it was willing to submit the dispute to arbitration but only on condition that the arbitrators take into account the Union's proposal that a $60 monthly bonus be paid to seamen plying West Indies waters.

At the same time on the Pacific Coast, the Pacific American Shipowners Association asked Government arbitration of a similar dispute with the Sailors Union of the Pacific, which has tied up three of its ships in New York.

Included among the West Coast vessels tied up here were the Oklahoman and the Minnesotan, sisterships of the Arkansan of the American-Hawaiian Lines, which suffered damage and injury to two of her crew when Axis bombers attacked Suez or Sept. 11.

West Seeks U. S. Action

The West Coast Operators said union demands would pay a sailor $2,510 for a four-months trip to the Red Sea. Included in the scale of demands is a bonus of $390 for entering Suez, where the Arkansan was bombed.

Government seizure of the three Alcoa vessels will be followed by action on the 11 other struck vessels, Captain Conway indicated. The President of the Alcoa Line said he believed the Commission was prepared to take over the entire Alcoa Fleet of more than 50 ships.

Two of the ships were loaded with supplies for an American offshore base when taken over. Captain Conway said he did not know when they would sail, but he hoped it would be soon. The Government could operate the ships with its own crews if the unions refused to supply men. Maritime sources pointed to the Government's training schools and the Army and Navy transport sources as possible sources of crewmen.

Utility Strike at Kansas City Referred to Mediation Board

By the Associated Press

The surprise strike of electrical workers of Kansas City which began with a four-hour blackout and for two days kept Kansas City in turmoil ended today.

Members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, voted 184 to 2 to return to their jobs and pickets withdrew from the two plants of the Kansas City Power & Light Co.

Final settlement came after company officials agreed to permit eight workers accused of sabotage during the walkout to return on the same basis as other employees.

The eight are charged with malicious destruction of property because of their part in the unheralded shutdown which plunged the city in paralyzing darkness.

The strike was called Tuesday midnight after the National Defense Labor Mediation Board referred back to the National Labor Relations Board and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals a dispute between the I. B. E. W. and the Independent Union of Utility Employees over which should represent 200 overhead workers and a dozen employees in the steam department.

The union will follow the request of the Mediation Board, the I. B. E. W. President, Fred Riddell, said early today, that the men return to work while an investigation of the dispute is made and cases pending before the NLRB and the Court of Appeals are expedited.

Skeleton crews of nonstriking employees, under police protection, supplied the city with lights and power while negotiators worked toward a truce.

Resumption of normal routine at the plant was the signal for return of 2,800 workers at the Sheffield Steel Plant, voluntarily shut down by officials because of the uncertainty of a power supply during the strike. It will be two or three days, officials said, before production on defense orders returns to normal.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A strike of the workers of the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation spread to a second plant. Joseph P. Molony, international representative of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee which disclaimed sponsorship of the walkout, estimated that 2,100 employees were idle.

He said the workers demand "substantial increases" in pay and a Labor Board election to determine a bargaining agent.

New York — James Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians (A. F. of L.), said a basis for averting a threatened strike of musicians on 173 Mutual Broadcasting System stations had been reached by him and S. A. Cisler, manager of station WGRC, Mutual's Louisville, Ky., outlet.

St. Louis—Some members of the A. F. of L. International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union proposed changing the organization's name to the International Construction and General Laborers' Union. They said in a resolution that hod carrying was almost a thing of the past and hod carriers were a fast disappearing minority among the 250,000 members.

Washington—Donald M. Nelson, Defense Priorities Director, announced a maintenance, repair and supplies plan designed to help about 15,000 mines increase their production for the defense program.

The order permits mining companies to use the highest defense priorities rating to expedite deliveries of materials needed for emergency repairs.

To administer the plan, Mr. Nelson asked the Governor of each State to designate a State official to help carry out the order. The State official, to be known as the Emergency Co-ordinator of Mines, will receive each month a list of all purchases made under the terms of the order by the mines and he will report any excessive purchases or irregularities to the OPM.

Washington—Conferences directed by the Mediation Board failed to bring an end to the strike of 44,000 United Mine Workers employed in captive mines — pits owned and operated by major steel companies in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky. The strikers demand a union-shop contract. The union is an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Key West, Fla.—A naval station Commandant pressed into service 30 civil service workers to work on a submarine base after 600 union carpenters failed to come to their jobs. Capt. Russell Crenshaw said the carpenters, of an A. F. of L. union, had promised to remain at work pending a Navy Department decision on a wage increase request. A union grievance committee member asserted, however, that the carpenters had agreed to wait only until Wednesday.

The carpenters demand an increase from $1 to $1.12½ an hour.

Canada Warns Strikers

OTTAWA, Sept. 19 (CP)—Strikers at the McKinnon Industries Ltd., war production plant at St. Catharines, Ont., were told yesterday by Labor Minister Norman McLarty that their strike could not possibly succeed and that it served only to impede Ganada's war effort.

The Minister's statement was made in a telegram to Robert S. Stacey, International Representative of the Automobile Workers of America and representatives of the strikers.

The Minister said the company could not grant increases in wages beyond the limits set in the wartime wages policy of the Government and which now are being met by McKinnon Industries in fulfilment of recommendations of a board of conciliation.

Mr. McLarty's telegram represented another Government effort to have plant operations resumed after a tie-up which now has entered its second week. On Monday, following announcement by Munitions Minister Howe on plans to keep the plant open, Royal Canadian mounted police were on hand to let employees willing to work through the picket lines.

In spite of this police protection, more than 4,000 workers in the plant are idle. The union claimed that only about 80 men went to work this morning.

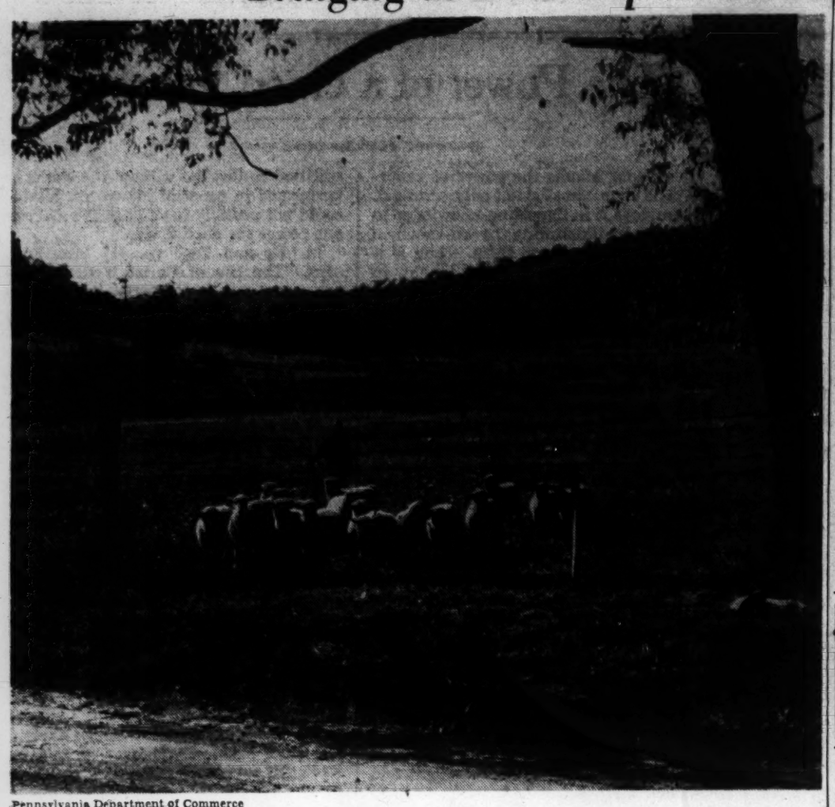
Seven Strikes

OTTAWA, Sept. 19 (CP)—Seven strikes involving more than 5,500 workers are in progress in Canada, Labor Department officials said following a check on their records.

The major strike is at the McKinnon Industries, Ltd., plant at St. Catharines, Ont., where an estimated 4,400 employees are affected. An estimated 300 beverage room workers are affected by a strike at Toronto; 53 men in a bolt factory at Vancouver; 700 coal miners in the Florence district, N. S., and 40 miners at Minto, N. B.

Twenty-three workers in a children's wear establishment in Montreal are on strike, along with an unknown number, possibly some hundreds, involved in a dispute with 18 dress factories in the Montreal area.

Bringing in the Sheep



Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

A Pastoral Scene in the Keystone State

Pennsylvania—Land of Scenic Charms

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

Pennsylvania in the autumn delights the scenic hunter with camera slung over his shoulder. For then woodland glories are sporting bright hued foliage, under cool and invigorating days.

Visitors from foreign shores are right at home in Pennsylvania. No matter of what nationality, they meet compatriots somewhere in the State, where the customs, lore and language in many a community not far from the industrial centers is of old world significance, although the early settlers arrived more than 200 years ago. Their descendants are now on hand to welcome these later arrivals who are enthused over the virgin forests, the lofty mountains and rolling plains.

Pennsylvania has three distinct vacationlands to say nothing of the ever lovely Pocono Mountain region. The kaleidoscopic eastern one is between the Delaware River and the Blue Ridge. The ever-varying central one from the Blue Ridge to the Alleghenies offers unexpected rewards for the enterprising tourist, while the western one becomes an undulating plateau as it approaches Lake Erie. The botanist lingers here, for migratory birds have dropped seeds in their flight and are responsible for unusual plants that grow along the shores of Lake Erie.

Natural Bridge

Turning eastward there is a Natural Bridge at Arch Spring, a solid rock, under which flows the well named Lost and Found Creek. But then many names in the State are self-explanatory, as the villages of Cherry Tree, Amity, Athens, Ulster, Halifax, Martha Furnace, Hollidaysburg, Canton and Trout Run, to mention a few.

Northeast from here is Pennsylvania's Grand Canyon, and on the way the music lover stops at Oleona, probably the State's smallest town with its population of 37 and two farm houses in the village proper. It was here in 1852, that the famous violinist, Ole Bull, endeavored to found a New Norway. Though his dream was not realized, other like experiments in the State have reached fruition, as Bryn Athyn, a self-sustaining community of 804 inhabitants. To say nothing of the Pennsylvania Dutch Communities, and Hershey, where the chocolate manufacturer established a planned community for his workmen, including Chocolate and Cocoa Avenues.

These fall days afford a splendid opportunity to become acquainted with every phase of the Keystone State;—with Eagles Mere, a Mountain Top Lake and the Mt. Johnson Island Eagle Sanctuary, a haven for America's National Emblem, the bald eagle. It is a wooded island, two and one half miles north of the Mason and Dixon Line. And here in the southern atmosphere of York County Miss Tennessee and Mr. Alabama feel right at home. Close by is Unicorn, birthplace of Robert Fulton and Valley Forge Park.

Blue Ridge Region

Then for more scenic glories ride north to Reading and take the Sky Line Drive to Mt. Penn, with its Pagoda like observatory offering a wide sweep of the surrounding hills and valleys, for this is the region of the Blue Ridge, and Wernersville in the very midst of mountain peaks is a convenient stop-over.

From the nearby Pennsylvania Dutch district it is an easy drive to the Moravian settlement at Bethlehem, where this year, 1941, is of special significance. Although people think of Bethlehem in terms of steel and defense works, there is another Bethlehem, just 200 years old. For it was in 1741 that Count von Zinzendorf arrived in the then unnamed village, which his financial generosity had helped the Moravians to found. He was just in time for the Christmas Eve festivities, held appropriately in a stable, and a carol sung that night proclaimed it was "not Jerusalem, rather Bethlehem gave us that which maketh life rich," so this still important center of the Moravians was called Bethlehem.

Stream-lined boulevards have developed from old Indian Trails, that followed Pennsylvania's scenic waterways, for part of the Allegheny Trail is included in Lincoln Highway U. S. 30. Take any of these transformed old trails along the Delaware, Susquehana and the Schuylkill Rivers and there the traveler finds whatever he is seeking, whether caverns, bird sanctuaries, mountain streams or high peaks. It is all here within the rectangle called the Keystone State.

Chile's Independence Festival Tinged by Pall of 'Column'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 19—Yesterday was the national anniversary of independence. It was on Sept. 18, 1810, that the Cabildo of Santiago forced the Spanish Governor to resign, vesting his authority in a junta of seven members. That was the starting-point of Chilean nationhood.

The "Dieziocho" festival lasts three days. Government and business consider this too long for a country 131 years old but the people find it hard to subdue their patriotic and holiday ardor. The season has much to do with it. It is spring. There is a blaze of sunshine and blossom. The city parks and the countryside beckon all to celebrate.

This is an especially joyous holiday for Chile's white collar workers. On the eve of the festival, President Aguirre signed a law of compulsory salary increases. This insures the inevitable new suit for Juan and the spring frock or hat for his "señora" at "Dieziocho." More money will be spent this year in the exhibitions and fairs.

The upper classes—which now include the national manufacturers—usually pass the festival on their farming estates and "chacras." The "Dieziocho" marks the end of the penultimate school term and the children, who accompany their parents, stay on in the country. They are astride the saddle the greater part of the day.

Congress Invites All Americas

Those who stay behind in the towns are not without their pleasures. This "Dieziocho" coincides with the second half of the celebrations for the fourth centenary of the foundation of Santiago. A municipal congress meets with mayoral delegations from every American republic, including the United States. There are special industrial, agricultural and amusement fairs. In honor of the visitors, 21 Pan-American flags flutter alongside Chile's lone star emblem and through the city blossom.

The "good neighbor" is present. An ever-growing army of North American exchange professors and students is joining with Chilean colleagues in their fervor of patriotic observance. There is an exhibition of American contemporary at the Bellas Artes building in the Parque Forestal throughout the holiday. It is part of North America's contributions to the celebration of the fourth centenary.

The Army Has a Day

Sept. 19—the "Diezinueve"—witnesses no abatement of enthusiasm. It is the day of the Army. The Santiago masses gather in the great Cousiño Park for the military parade. It is repeated on a smaller scale in other cities.

The Army provides a great spectacle and the people enjoy it. As their soldier boys swing by in their German-style uniform and step, how many Chileans will reflect on the shadows of war lengthening toward the New World?

This year no "Viva el Dieziocho!" can stifle thoughts of the world outside, however loud and often it may be shouted. President Roosevelt's challenge to the Axis pirates on "the freedom of the seas" was still ringing in Chilean ears as anniversary preparations went forward.

Nearer at home there were reminders that independence has to be defended as well as celebrated. Congress was ordered to convene in special session Sept. 22—immediately after the week-end festival. Its chief task is to pass a law for the defense of Chilean democracy and sovereignty. The "fifth column" hangs like a menacing pall in the holiday sky.

As the stalls and "ramadas" were being erected in the parks and avenues for "Dieziocho" dancing and revelry, the Santiago police arrested 15 prominent German industrialists and residents. They are the group leaders of the Nazi organization in the Chilean capital. Señor Osvaldo Sagues, director-general of the investigation bureau, declared that this organization is directed from Berlin.

International Air Travel Sets Record at Miami

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 19—A new August record for international air travellers using Miami facilities was established last month.

Pan American Airways said 7,912 passengers flew in or out. There was an increase of 59.5 per cent over the 4,947 of August, 1940, and of 20.8 per cent over the 6,548 of July, 1941.

Sideglances in Washington: 'Ringer' Becomes Boomerang

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Only Joking: Washington's dollar-a-year men haven't had any more get-acquainted dinners since Office of Production Management Director General William S. Knudsen played a trick on them.

When it was Mr. Knudsen's turn to entertain he invited a "ringer"—Luke Barnett of Pittsburgh, who represented himself as a newspaper publisher from Hamtranck, Mich.—"a spokesman for the common people."

During Mr. Barnett's talk he remarked that "of course, we folks back home hear you men referred to as $1-a-year men, but we know you're getting yours."

"The men wouldn't believe he was a ringer even when I told them," moaned Mr. Knudsen. "We haven't had any more testimonial dinners to ourselves since."

Clean Shave: Representative Richard M. Duncan (D) of Missouri, was inquiring in the House the other day when the jewelry tax would apply to gold-plated safety razors.

"Under this bill," he was told, "the taxpayers will be shaved so closely they won't need a razor."

Page Mr. Churchill: Speaking of Lend-Lease Administrators' hats, Edward R. Stettinus, Jr., was still wearing his familiar straw sailor 48 hours after the Capital's traditional Sept. 15 straw-hat deadline. Nobody mussed it up at the White House, however. The temperature, it might be noted, was 89.

People: The Charlie Chaplin cartoon that President Roosevelt admired in the Washington Evening Star this week was drawn not by C. K. Berryman, the Star's regular cartoonist, but by "Jim" Berryman, his son, who usually does sports cartoons and fills in for his father occasionally.

"From society reporter to North Africa" is the leap to be made shortly by tall, blonde, Smith-educated Dudley Harmon, who is leaving the Washington Post to go with the Free France forces. She is a daughter of Dudley Harmon, Executive Vice-President of the New England Council.

For Our President: The gorilla the Free French had planned to ship to President Roosevelt as a symbol of battle for their ideas, is only a bit stranger than some gifts Americans have sent their President.

Included have been: A bust of George Washington so big it wouldn't go in the White House door; a 1,250-pound cheese drawn by six white horses; Easter eggs decorated with his portrait; a horse named "New Deal"; a set of doll furniture made by Civilian Conservation Corps boys, an da gold-encased shell containing the first earth excavated at the Florida ship canal.

Lindbergh Speech Topic of Statement

CHICAGO, Sept. 19 (AP)—R. Douglas Stuart Jr., National Director of the America First Committee, announced yesterday that the organization's national committee would issue a statement within a few days on Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's controversial Des Moines speech.

"The . . . committee met in Chicago to discuss plans for an intensified campaign in answer to the President's threat of undeclared war in violation of the Constitution," Mr. Stuart said in a statement.

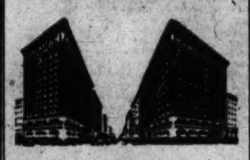
"Colonel Lindbergh's Des Moines address was discussed and the national committee will issue a statement within a few days."

The national committee is the policy making body of the America First group. Colonel Lindbergh is a member of it, but a spokesman for the committee said he did not attend yesterday's meeting, which was an executive session.

Hotels and Resorts

Los Angeles

IN LOS ANGELES



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SOVEREIGN
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Once We Were Marooned

WE WERE RIDING the trail across Sky Valley when suddenly Pericles gave an awesome snort and leaped sideways, shaking his head distastefully. When next he stepped, I could feel him putting down his feet so carefully that he seemed, almost, to be walking on tiptoe. He wasn't trusting his weight on the sun-hardened earth. He was remembering the last time he had been here, though it was months ago. Pericles believes in caution.

Sky Valley had looked vastly different that spring afternoon. Then there had been greenness of grass and blueness of lilac, with the sound of water falling over rocks. This time the grass was yellow in the sunshine, apricot-colored monkey flowers took the place of lilacs, and no water flowed at all. But Pericles was remembering how once he had stepped on solid-looking earth and found himself bogged down to his chin whiskers.

* * *

Mardy and I had driven the cattle to the furthest spring on the ridge and, though we knew that the Sky Valley trail was likely to be soft, we thought we could ride over it without sinking deeply. After all, we often ride into bogs and our horses flounder out without much difficulty. We had never heard of a horse staying long in this kind of mud.

Suddenly, where the earth looked innocent, Pericles scrambled through a bog. Behind us, Mardy and Dirk turned off the trail — and stepped into a worse place.

Dirk gave a lunge or two, without freeing himself, so Mardy slid off. Together we pulled, and then we pushed. The bay horse looked comfortable there in his bog. He looked immovable. We put a rope around him and around my saddle horn; then Pericles and I tried pulling him out. Pericles dug in his hoofs and pulled like a good fellow. All at once, the earth beneath him lost its solidness and Pericles was bogged as deeply as Dirk.

Finally, Mardy decided to stay and keep the horses company, while I walked down the mountain and brought our blacksmith to help pull them out.

* * *

Now, with the earth dried under the hot sun, no one but Pericles could believe that once all this had been so full of rain water that there were little hidden reservoirs under the earth. It was one of those hidden reservoirs that the horses had stepped into that day, and Pericles was remembering so vividly that he continued to walk with great care.

This dry day we laughed at him—Palomino and I—and rode over to the lookout point to sit and gaze at our sun-drenched valley. In the middle of the dry season, it is like imagining the impossible to remember how the world looked when half of it was under water.

* * *

We think no rainy season can quite equal that one that marooned us. For then it rained so much that our road became a seaward-flowing brook, and the ducks had only to step out of their house to start swimming. The whole field became their pond, so that they could swim anywhere they wanted to go. One of their swims took them to the river itself, for the river came much nearer to us than before. It was a swift river, wide and deep. It couldn't be the same one we know so well—the one that is only a bed of sand in summer. Once out in the river current, the ducks moved with such speed that I thought I should never see them again.

But, the next day, they all came swimming up our road, entirely pleased with their excursion, and glad to find that home was still here.

* * *

For a time I tried to keep everyone dry. Calves in the garage, lambs in the kitchen. (The barn, by then, had a merry brook running through it.) It became evident that being shut indoors did not please the animals. During the hardest showers, the horses would be out grazing contentedly; and, every time a cow or calf had a chance, it would run out into the rain.

The lambs wanted to gambol on pasture grass, sun or no sun; the cow wanted to hide her calf properly, in a leafy place. The calf seemed perfectly satisfied with the dripping world, since it was all the world it knew. Never having seen sunshine, the lambs didn't know that anything could be lovelier than a rain-wet pasture. Their tightly-curled fleeces would keep them warm enough, and mother cows could rub down their calves with tongues rough as Turkish towels. So I let the animals go where they pleased; if they wanted shelter, they could find it in the brushy canyons, out of the wind.

* * *

One day we started between showers and rode far up on the slope of Capitan, to look down on a world partly sunny and partly showery. A dark cloud gathered around the mountain, lightning zigzagged, and the loudest thunder I have ever heard echoed and vibrated through the hills. Knowing that small cloudbursts often follow such thunderings, we turned and hurried down the trail before rain should make it so slippery our horses would have to slide home on their tails.

Just as we reached the first level, the torrents of rain caught us; and then we were so pelted with hailstones that all we could do was bend over our horses' necks and let them pick their own way. They put down their heads and jogged so determinedly that they out-traveled the storm; and, before we were half-way home, our clothes were steaming in hot sunshine. It was as though we had journeyed from winter to summer in less than an hour—which is something I had never expected to do.

At night, the sounds of water grew louder; and when, before bed-time, I went out to give one of the twin lambs an extra feeding, I loved to stand and listen. On a night of full moon, I went out directly after a heavy shower and all the boulders on our mountain looked as radiant as though light were coming from within them. Roarings and babblings and drippings came from all directions.

* * *

But the best time was when Palomino came to spend spring vacation at the ranch. She came on a rare day of sunshine, and announced that she wished it would rain so hard she couldn't go home on schedule.

Her wish came true.

More rains came that night and, when we waded out to do morning chores, there was no indication that the rain would ever stop. Later, wrapped in slickers, we rode westward to see our neighbors and find out whether or not we were marooned. Where Wildcat Canyon Creek crossed the road, it was like a river, and further on, the road to the bridge was completely gone. So we were marooned.

After that, we left pasture gates open so that horses and cows could go where they liked. They couldn't reach the highway and they couldn't cross the river—aside from that, their range was unlimited. The cows could settle down to nap in the middle of the road, if they chose; no car could disturb them. Palomino and I rejoiced to see the road turned into a cattle trail with no mark of wheels at all.

* * *

When Palomino's week was up, she couldn't return to the city and school. Every few days, we rode up the river to where a cable was rigged across the water and there we waited for mail and groceries to come whizzing across. It was all exciting, and we can guarantee that food brought over flood waters tastes better than any other kind.

It was with something like dismay that we noticed the water begin to lower, and more and more dry patches appear on the road. There came a day when we stared, with unbelieving eyes, at a car progressing with slow dignity up the road where only hoof-prints had been.

We should have had a feeling of freedom, now that we were un-marooned. But we declared that, never in our lives, had we felt quite so carefree and secure as in those days when we were on one side of the river and all the rest of the world was on the far shore.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

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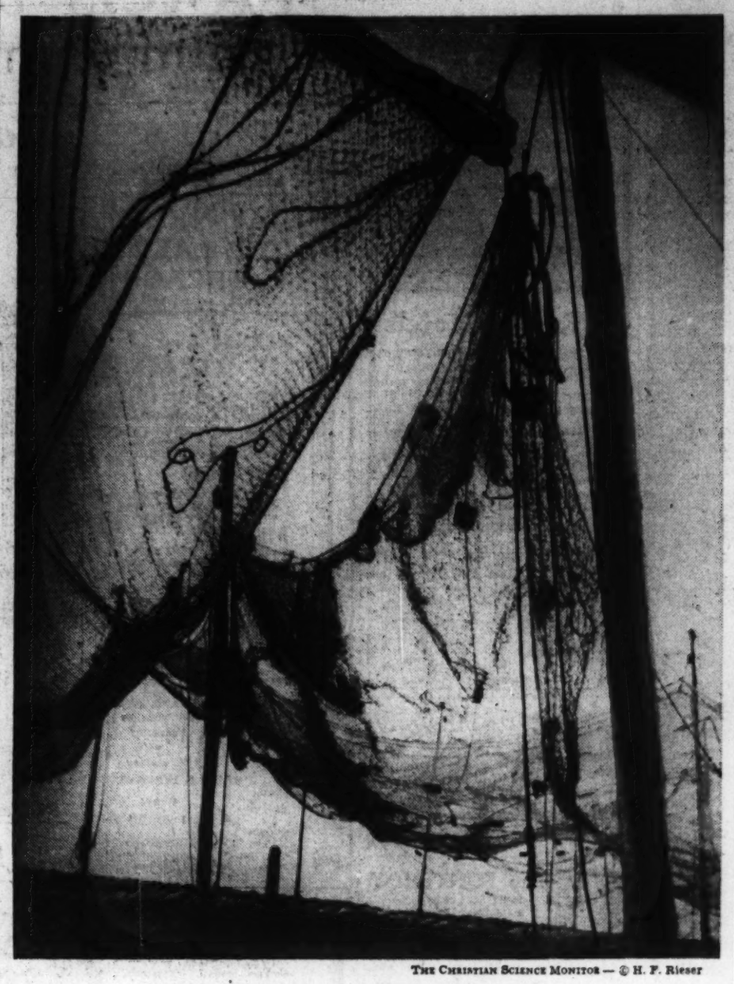

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © H. F. Rieser

FISHING-NETS A-DRYING

ALL DOWN THE centuries, from the days of the Galilean fishermen, people must ever have loved the homely sight of fishing-nets a-drying.

This camera study, "Fishing-Nets," has set me dreaming of harbors in little red towns in Fifeshire; of fishing-nets stretched on the grass on sunny links, or strung up on poles with ropes and pulleys; fishing-nets tanned, and fishing-nets tarred.

There is a small island in one of the long sea lochs in the remote West Highlands of Scotland where, at this very season, a wisp of blue smoke will be curling up behind the orange-stained rocks, from the fire beneath a caldron in which the nets are tarred. There are many little neighboring islands in the loch and they bear Gaelic names descriptive of their characteristics—the Heathery Island, the Grey Island, the Island of the Terns, and the Heron Island where, in a clump of birches, the herons build their clumsy nests, from which the heads and long necks of the birds appear grotesquely above the treetops.

Except in paintings, I have never seen the lovely blue sardine nets of the French fishermen, but I shall always remember the fine-meshed, long, narrow nets that are used on the coast of Catalonia. Are they still, I wonder, laid out on the sand around the crescent bay, where the air is spiced with the aromatic scent of herbs, and far away—beyond the cork woods—the mountains rise? And do the women still sit in the sun and wind, patiently mending the damaged nets? Some day, I hope before too long, I shall go back and find the answer for myself.

E. V. R.

Acceptance

A clam-shell tight in each small hand
She totters bravely down the sand
To where the ocean's green is spun
Out finely into white. The sun
Catches more brightly on her hair
And yellow suit than anywhere
In all the circle of sea and sky.
How tiny she is if we gauge her by
The height and width and depth of these!
But she looks on new immensities
With eyes grown wide and back held tall
And pink toes gripping the sand; and all
The rolling ocean narrows down
In long perspective to this crown
Of blowing curls, these round eyes ready
For knowledge, this progress still unsteady
But dauntless, to the water's brim.
And there she stands quite still. The rim
Of the world is fanned out open for
Her wondering gaze; the steady roar
Swallows her tentative high-pitched word
Of query. Her footprints are shallow, blurred
And washed away in an instant. Yet
Here is the small intent face, wet
With spray, and the big earth all about,
And two sturdy little arms flung out.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

Speaking of Shanty Boats—

IT IS EASY for Catfish Johnny or any other expert to build a shantyboat. If he is patient, as good shantymen are, all the timbers and planks he needs will eventually come drifting down the muddy water. Or he can do some odd jobs at a lumber yard, and a good-natured foreman will overpay him in scrap lumber. To this he adds some discarded packing crates, a strip of tar paper obtained by more odd jobs in the hardware store, and a few window panes collected where a house is being dismantled; his materials are now all supplied.

With the help of his family or his neighbors, the new craft is quickly born. He adds a porch at the rear where he can sit and fish . . . ; a tin chimney is poked through the flat roof; and the craft is completed. This is the true, the original shantyboat.

There are other, odder craft. There is that lowest form of shantyboat known as a "dog-house," a few pieces of rusty tin set up on a flatboat. Once I encountered a shantyboat whose walls appeared to be made of discarded automobile license plates. And up Black River, some years ago, I saw a shantyboat two stories high. But this was only a rarity, a freak. . . .

Many shantyboats are paintless, with the boards that form them nakedly exposed to the winds and rains of the river. Others are elaborately decorated in styles to suit the individual proprietor. I have seen shantyboats painted in stripes of red and white so that they resembled great peppermint sticks soaking in the water; I have seen them painted in black and white squares, like huge checkerboards. Curiously, I cannot remember ever having seen a shantyboat with a name painted over the door. They are anonymous.

For further decoration, often the good shanty wife sets flower boxes in her windows, and plants them with nasturtiums and four o'clocks, the gift of the wife of some friendly farmer; she may train vivid-hued morning glories to grow up a lattice, sheltering the porch from the view of passers-by. For more practical purposes, she may set out some beehives, so that the family will not want for sweets in winter; often she has a little raft moored alongside where a shabby rooster struts with his clucking harem about a wire enclosure. And should she chance to be a member of the shantyboat aristocracy, near the chickens there will waddle a pig.—From "Big River to Cross," by BEN LUCIEN BURMAN. (New York: John Day.)

The Birds and I

The birds and I
Migrate together,
With winging dream
And whispering feather.

F. C.

The Power of a Good Example

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYBODY admits the power of example. The educationalist not only admits it, but employs it in imparting knowledge to his pupils by illustrating the truths which he would impress upon them. Thus, if it be mathematics that is being taught, in either its elementary or its more advanced branches, the pupils learn a great deal from the examples which the teacher works out before them. They understandingly adopt the method of their instructor.

In all departments of life it is similar: the power of example holds true. The influence, for instance, which parents exercise over their children is enormous. Let that influence be a good one, and its good effects will persist throughout the entire earthly experience of the latter. Let it be a bad one, and who can estimate the dire effects it may produce! The power of all who are in positions of trust is similar. If the example they set is a good one, if their lives are upright, honorable, trustworthy, their influence on all who come within its sphere will be good; but if their example is a bad one, if their lives are dishonest, insincere, unreliable, unrighteous, their influence will be sinister and corrupting.

Christian Scientists are alive to the power of a good example. They are aware of how it influences human thought and conduct. Mary Baker Eddy writes on page 126 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "No reproof is so potent as the silent lesson of a good example;" and she goes on to say, "Works, more than words, should characterize Christian Scientists." Her wise saying is worth pondering. Do we remember as we should that, speaking generally, what often counts far more than our words is what we do—our works, our example? Wherever we may be, the eyes of others are upon us; and we can be certain that our actions are being scrutinized, and that our example is leaving its impression on the thought of those who come under its influence, thus tending to mold their lives.

We should watch, then, that our thoughts are good; and we should make certain that our actions correspond to our thoughts. In this we have the perfect example of Christ Jesus. The Master's life was a blameless one: he went about doing good continually—healing the sick and the repentant sinner, bringing comfort to the sorrowing and hope to the disconsolate. Always he taught the way of Life by his example. No doubt his words were laden with precious spiritual truths; but without the works he performed in proof of his words, his life could not possibly have been the marvelous power for good it was.

In "No and Yes" (p. 41) Mrs. Eddy says, "The life of Christ is the perfect example; and to compare mortal lives with this model is to subject them to severe scrutiny." Aye, it is a crucial test this of comparing our lives with that of the Master. But it is right that we should do so, if only to find out how far we still have to go before we have attained to the fullness of his demonstration over matter—the flesh. Jesus demonstrated the true nature of man, his real selfhood, spiritual and perfect, as no other had ever done; and his example is with us today as vivid and inspiring as it was nineteen hundred years ago.

Mrs. Eddy writes on page 201 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "The best sermon ever preached is Truth practised and demonstrated by the destruction of sin, sickness, and death." Jesus said to his disciples before he left them (Mark 16:15), "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature."

Whenever anyone takes up the study of Christian Science, wherever he may be, he begins to "preach the gospel" by his example. Let him be healed of some disease or sin through the spiritual understanding which Christian Science gives, and what happens? Those around him see what has occurred and are drawn to the study of that which has brought about his healing. And then they may experience the healing power of Truth and Love for themselves. "The best sermon ever preached is Truth practised and demonstrated"!

The thought of the world is being leavened in this way. Truth is being progressively demonstrated by those who understand its law, in the healing of sin and disease and the overcoming of the belief of death. Their demonstrations are increasingly leading others to Christian Science, through whose divine influence the whole world will ultimately attain to complete victory over all materiality.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Det gode eksemplets makt

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

EKSEMPLETS MAKT innrømmes av alle og enhver. Læreren ikke bare innrømmer den, men gjør bruk av den under kunnskapsmeddelelsen ved å belyse de sannheter han søker å innprente elevene. Ved undervisningen i matematikk, i dens elementære så vel som dens mere fremskredne former, lærer således elevene en hel del av de eksempler som læreren setter op for dem. De forstår og tilegner sig lærerens fremgangsmåte.

På lignende måte går det på alle livets områder: eksemplets makt gjør sig gjeldende. Den innflytelse, for eksempel, som foreldre har på sine barn, er uhyre stor. Hvis denne innflytelse er god, vil dens gode virkninger vedvare under barnenes hele jordiske levetid. Hvis den er dårlig, kan den lett komme til å frembringe de sørgeligste virkninger. En lignende innflytelse utgår fra alle som har betrodde stillinger. Hvis det eksempel de setter, er godt, hvis deres liv er rettskaffent, hederlig, tillitsvekkende, vil deres innflytelse på alle som kommer innenfor dens rekkevidde, være god; men hvis deres eksempel er dårlig, hvis deres liv er uærlig, uopriktig, upålitelig, urettferdig, vil deres innflytelse være ond og demoraliserende.

Christian Scientists [Kristne Videnskapsmenn] er på det rene med et godt eksempels makt. De er opmerksomme på hvorledes det øver innflytelse på menneskelig tenkning og handlemåte. Mary Baker Eddy skriver på side 126 i *Miscellaneous Writings*: "Ingen irettesettelse er så virkningsfull som et godt eksempels tause lære," og hun sier videre: "Gjerninger, mere enn ord, skulde kjennetegne Christian Scientists." Hennes vise uttalelse er verd å tenke over. Husker vi, som vi bør, at i sin almindelighet våre ord ofte har langt mindre vekt enn det vi gjør—enn våre gjerninger, vårt eksempel? Hvor vi enn er, er andres øine rettet mot oss; og vi kan være sikre på at våre handlinger blir nøie iakttatt, og at vårt eksempel efterlater sitt inntrykk på de menneskers tenkning som kommer under dets innflytelse, og lett vil komme til å forme deres liv.

Vi må derfor passe på at våre tanker er gode; og vi skulde se til at våre handlinger svarer til våre tanker. Vi har heri Kristi Jesu fullkomne eksempel. Mesterens liv var uklanderlig: han drog omkring og gjorde gode gjerninger til enhver tid—helbredet de syke og de angrende syndere, bragte trøst til de sørgende og håp til de fortvilede. Han fremholdt alltid Livets vei ved sitt eksempel. Hans ord var uten tvil rike på kostelige åndelige sannheter; men uten de gjerninger han gjorde som bevis på sine ord, kunde hans liv ikke på nogen mulig måte ha eid den vidunderlige makt til å utrette godt som det hadde.

I "Nei og Ja" (s. 41) sier Mrs. Eddy: "Kristi liv er det fullkomne eksempel; og å sammenligne dødeliges liv med dette forbillede er å underkaste dem en streng prøvelse." Det er i sannhet en streng prøve å sammenligne vårt liv med Mesterens. Men det er noget vi bør gjøre, om det så bare er for å finne ut hvor langt vi ennu har å gå før vi når frem til hans fullendte demonstrasjon, seier over materien—kjødet. Jesus demonstrerte menneskets sanne natur, hans virkelige selv, åndelig og fullkomment, som ingen annen nogensinne hadde gjort det; og hans eksempel står foran oss idag og er likeså levende og inspirerende som for nitten hundre år siden.

Mrs. Eddy har skrevet på side 201 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften]: "Den beste preken som nogensinne er holdt, er Sannheten praktisert og demonstrert ved tilintetgjørelsen av synd, sykdom og død." Jesus sa til sine disipler før han forlot dem (Markus 16:15): "Gå ut i all verden og forkynn evangeliet for all skapningen!"

Når som helst et menneske gir sig til å studere Kristen Videnskap, hvor han enn måtte være, begynner han å "forkynne evangeliet" ved sitt eksempel. Hvis han blir helbredet for en eller annen sykdom eller synd gjennem den åndelige forståelse som Kristen Videnskap gir, hvad skjer så? Hans omgivelser ser hvad som er hendt og får lyst til å studere det som har hitført hans helbredelse. Og så vil de kanskje selv få bevis på Sannhetens og Kjærlighetens helbredende makt. "Den beste preken som nogensinne er holdt, er Sannheten praktisert og demonstrert"!

På denne måte gjennemsyres og heves verdens tenkning. Sannheten blir demonstrert i stadig større utstrekning av dem som forstår dens lover, i helbredelsen av synd og sykdom og overvinnelsen av troen på døden. Deres demonstrasjoner leder i stadig større antall andre til Kristen Videnskap, og gjennem denne Videnskaps guddommelige innflytelse vil hele verden til slutt nå frem til fullstendig seier over all materialitet.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

An Eskimo Loads His Sled

AN ESKIMO SLED varies in length between a dozen and eighteen feet and stands no more than six or eight inches off the ground. . . .

When the runners have been iced, the sled is loaded, and the procedure followed never varies. First come the caribou skins on which we sleep in the igloo. They are folded in three, exactly the width of the sled and always in the same folds. The heavy articles are piled on next—wooden cases curiously bound round with straps made of the skin of the great seal. The heaviest case goes in the middle of the sled; the highest is placed up forward to serve the driver as his box. Then comes what remains—frozen seal and frozen fish, for example, serving both as food for men and feed for dogs. . . . After the fish are stowed, the smaller paraphernalia go on—my sleeping-bag, the Primus stove, the box in which are my cameras, my grub, the articles I have bought for gifts and trading. . . . Utak's riches come last, and they are made up in the main of the white man's discards—a broken file, a bit of rope picked up from the ground, three nails, and so on.

Eskimos have very definite ideas about how things should be done, and Utak showed a little of the temper I had heard about when I was imprudent enough—more properly, ignorant enough—to suggest a change. There is only one way to do anything, and that is their way. When I intervened, Utak growled. Yet as he had built his load with extreme haste, with that haste born of a previous delay, he stood back, looked sharply at his work, and began suddenly to fling everything off the sled and start over again. When he had re-packed, we covered the load with a canvas sled-cover, and it rested on the snow . . . while the dogs were hitched, each in its place.—From "Kabloona," by GONTRAN DE PONCINS in collaboration with LEWIS GALANTIÈRE. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

Savannah Beach

We walked in starlight on a beach
Between the ocean and the land
Where all the sky was in our reach.
We walked in starlight on a beach
Where surf fell softly in our speech
And wind went with us hand in hand.
We walked in starlight on a beach
Between the ocean and the land.

DOROTHY LIVINGSTON ULRICH

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Intimate Message: Washington

Not-So-Sunny Italy ..... ***By Joseph C. Harrison***

If there are any Americans who still believe the hard and stiff life in a fascist dictatorship can develop a super-race of men and women of steel, they would do well to look into the authoritative reports reaching Washington concerning public morale in Italy today.

Even if one insists, for the sake of caution, on discounting one-half of what is reported diplomatically on Italy today, enough is left to paint a picture of an abjectly unhappy people showing very little of the martial spirit of monolithic unity of purpose which has embellished so many speeches of Il Duce.

If what we hear of Italy is true, it should end forever the facile assumption that a dictatorship can somehow turn men and women into automatons of iron, can make them like needless and senseless sacrifice, can stop them from reasoning for themselves and of believing only what they are told to believe. Here and there dictatorship may develop outward efficiency, but it doesn't extend to making over human beings.

Will to Victory Lacking

Recently one of the ablest newspapermen abroad cabled that it would be a mistake to underestimate the morale of the Italian people, that Italy had adequate moral stamina to keep itself going and that any hope of an Italian collapse is wishful thinking at this stage of the war.

Frankly, this dispatch is being taken with more than a grain of salt in Washington. The War and Navy Departments have carefully analyzed the spirit of Italy's naval and military ventures to date, while the State Department continues to receive significant reports from many sources. All these sources agree that today there is more fighting spirit among the 3,000,000 Norwegians than there is among the 44,000,000 Italians.

The question today is not, according to the belief in Washington, whether Italy can and will continue to fight but rather whether Italy and the Italians want to continue to fight in the same way that the British, the Russians, the Free French and others have not only the will but the burning desire to continue fighting until final victory.

It is this unconquerable will, which made possible the RAF victory a year ago and Russian resistance to the panzer divisions, which is strikingly absent in the Italy of 1941.

Early this spring, The Christian Science Monitor ran a series of penetrating articles on Italy written by its returning Rome correspondent Saville R. Davis in which Italy was depicted as a land increasingly under the ruthless heel of the German Gestapo and the Italians as unhappy, bewildered and far from warlike in speech or action.

Diplomatic reports reaching Washington not only confirm Mr. Davis's analysis but indicate the situation in Italy has considerably worsened during the past half year.

Italians Know War Is Lost

A diplomatic officer described the Italian people as utterly disillusioned and hopeless about their country's present and future prospects. He said the Italians, despite their easy enthusiasm, had not relished going to war a year ago in June and that the almost unbroken series of disasters to the Italian Army, Navy, Air Force and Empire had only embedded this original reluctance more deeply.

"Italians know that no matter who wins, Italy has lost the war," he said. "One half the population is fearful that a British victory will be the worse for the country, while the other half is more afraid of a victorious Germany. No one any longer seriously talks about what Italy would get out of an Axis victory."

Another picture of the unhappy state of Mussolini's Italy is given in a local newspaper and is attributed to "highly placed Americans" just back from Rome.

"Amazing scenes of panic have been reported in Naples and other points during British air raids," the newspapers says.

"The informants were in Rome when the RAF dropped leaflets over the city some time ago, and they described the scene in the streets when the sirens went off as beyond belief. There was instant hysteria on every side. Men fainted on the pavements, hid under tables in restaurants and pushed women aside to get into the few air-raid shelters."

While this picture may have been given an extra spot of color here and there, it is accepted in the best-informed circles as not at all improbable in the light of known conditions in Italy. It is pointed out that the Italians, having entered the war unwillingly and with no desire to continue the conflict, are bound to be more disconcerted by air raids than are the British who see every German raid as a symbol of a hated tyranny that must be beaten back if Britain is to live.

It is such pictures as these that most effectively refute the few American fascists who assert that fascism is the magic wand which builds iron-willed men and unconquerable nations.

The Country Speaks: California

A Plane in Every Garage? ..... ***By Robert K. Shellaby***

A car and airplane in every home's double garage! Figuratively, if not literally, speaking that is the measure of postwar aviation, as seen by airline operators and aircraft manufacturers. This revised version of the two-cars-in-every-garage concept of peaceful prosperity was recently given a dignified reception during celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of scheduled airlines on the Pacific Coast.

It was a timely and heartening word for the future of civil aviation, seeing as how all aviation leaders are preoccupied with military requirements. Emanating from the West Coast, the assurance was doubly appropriate: the unequaled dependence of that section upon latest means of communication and transportation has made it watch for and embrace all new developments; and furthermore, the spectacular part which the West's aircraft factories are playing in defense of democracy naturally gives it authority when it speaks of things aeronautical.

There is reason for the present concern about the future. Ways must be devised for transforming the vastness of military production into civilian output at the war's end.

Follows Motorcar Pattern

As drawn by the head of one of the Nation's largest airlines, the picture for postwar aviation patterns almost exactly that of motorcar expansion after the last war: civilian flying will become as competitive to railroads as the motorcar has today, and within limits the motorcar itself will find stiff competition from mass production of airplanes.

These might seem to be the words of H. G. Wells or "Buck Rogers," but they come from W. A. Patterson, President of United Air Lines, whose Pacific system has increased from 150 passengers in 1926 to a schedule requiring just about double that many seats each way daily between Los Angeles and San Francisco alone.

Outlandish as his optimism may appear in a record which shows private flying still very much of a luxury, it was indorsed in Los Angeles at United's birthday party attended by several hundred business leaders, including major manufacturers whose grouping in a single room made it in a way a military objective second only to that of the Churchill-Roosevelt meeting at sea.

Two Factors Support Outlook

Two factors bolster Mr. Patterson's outlook:

1. The still-growing industry in the Los Angeles area, for instance, is producing as much craft in one week as it would have taken six months to do two years ago. These assembly lines will no more shut up shop after the war than did the Detroit plants after the last war.

2. Today some 500,000 persons are learning to fly under existing pilot programs. This hints the wide practicality of mass flying, nucleus enough for operators of air-flivvers of a not too distant future.

Mr. Patterson's supporters make their points while fully admitting the obvious limitation of the modern airplane which may never match the auto's service to home or office door. "And if 'Sunday drivers' don't improve by the time they become 'Sunday pilots,' they won't be around on Monday morning," Mr. Patterson pointedly adds.

Meanwhile, in co-operation with defense priorities, the airlines are refusing 20 per cent of potential customers so that the lines can get along without major increases in equipment and yet maintain all standards of safety and service. This willingness in refusing to put the dollar sign ahead of safety will prove, says Mr. Patterson, to be of the greatest importance to public confidence in hastening the day of mass aviation.

To Change the Subject:

We Can Be Grateful for the Airplane ..... ***By Vera Connolly***

The airplane. Product of American genius. As American as baked beans and apple pie. The airplane—a fantastic contraption born in the vision of two quiet brothers in an American town. Born to the sound of homely ridicule. "They're good boys, Wilbur and Orville. But gosh-sakes, men can't fly! Tain't meant to be. Tain't ever a goin' to be." Such was the verdict of the neighbors.

The airplane. Child of self-denial, fierce study, daring consecration. Of hoarded dollars counted, with deep emotion, under a sputtering gas jet in Dayton, Ohio, over 40 years ago,—when Orville and Wilbur Wright set off for Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, to risk their lives in their "crazy box kite."

From the top of Kill Devil Hill they took reckless turns at pushing off into space lying prone on their flimsy, engineless glider. They suffered falls, discouragement, moments of despair. How they longed for some source of power that would propel the thing; and for some device that would enable them to balance and direct it! Lacking these they wrestled on and on—the target of every friendly jokester in the American press. What, some wondered, was the secret of their absurd courage? How could two young men continue thus? And how were they financing their wild venture in the face of ridicule and defeat?

The answer was back in Dayton. Along Dayton's quiet streets, to and from high school where she taught, walked a young teacher, often lost in thought. Frequently she was seen reading a letter —postmarked Kitty Hawk. The young teacher was Katharine Wright, sister of Orville and Wilbur as well as their partner and financial backer. From her small salary she was sending them, regularly, money with which to carry on their work. And from the depths of her love and her faith in their high vision, she was sending them long, enthusiastic letters of praise and encouragement.

At last the brothers developed an airplane propeller—to guide their outlandish contraption; next they built an eight horsepower gasoline engine weighing under 200 pounds—the world's first airplane engine—and installed it. Then the awful moment came. Their dream was to be put to a public test. Anxious, tense, but outwardly immovable in her confidence, Katharine Wright looked on at the preparations. On Dec. 17, 1903, at Kitty Hawk, in the presence of five persons, Wilbur and Orville Wright flew. It was the beginning of aviation.

Several years later, when the machine was fully completed and it became desirable to promote it —it was again Katharine Wright who, by means of letters she wrote, brought the airplane to the attention of notables both here and abroad. And —fittingly—when Orville and Wilbur Wright went abroad to receive the world's honors, Katharine went with them and shared modestly in these honors.

Katharine Wright was the first woman to believe in aviation and to sacrifice for it. Today, women and girl fliers in the United States number thousands. Licensed with the Civil Aeronautics Authority are 2,733 women pilots—of whom 265 have flown 200 hours. Nearly every state now includes college and club women's organizations for aviation training. The Women Flyers of America, Inc., a patriotic organization founded for war defense, now registers 634 women flyers in its 11 branches. Roberta Roberts trains pilots; Edith E. Keating teaches parachute dropping. Jacqueline Cochran, who holds the recent distinction of being the first woman to ferry a bomber plane from the United States to England, now has rival fliers registering for similar duty from 34 American cities.

It was not a war machine—but a servant of peace and progress—that the Wright brothers conceived. They gave to the world an invention which for many years happily promoted commerce and travel on a vast scale, drawing nation closer to nation, weaving threads of friendliness and understanding between peoples. This great service it still renders.

"We can be grateful for the airplane. The airplane will preserve our western civilization," recently declared a United States senator.

What would Katharine Wright have thought, as she strolled homeward from her teaching, her face eager and flushed as she pored over a letter from her brothers at Kitty Hawk—if she could have foreseen the air of Europe filled with great clashing fortresses in 1941? Would she still have dedicated her savings, given all of her small salary except a bare livelihood, to help her brothers perfect their dream? To bring the airplane into being?

We are convinced that she would. Dominion over the air was not only a step, but a great surge forward for the human race. It has banished fears and superstitions that have bound men to earth for ages. It has been an inspiring and a liberating thing. In times of peace, it has blest us in countless ways. Now, in time of war, it will be used to defend our larger liberties—all that democracy stands for. And when this war is over, and we can "beat our plowshares into pruning hooks," our bombers into passenger liners—the plane can pursue once more its peaceful occupations.

Katharine Wright, they salute you—the thousands of girls in fliers' uniforms who stand beside their whirling propellers ready to go aloft on errands of mercy or national protection. They salute you, little school teacher of long ago, and thank you for your faith in aviation.

Frank Vining Smith: He Understands Ships

By Dorothy Adlow

During this month, that renowned painter of ships and the sea, Frank Vining Smith, is making his West Coast debut at Gump's Galleries in San Francisco. His repertoire of skillfully limned pictures of ships is well known along the Atlantic Seaboard where mariners and land lubbers study his latest crop of canvases, admiring his skill and patience, sometimes probing critically the details of structure.

He who paints ships must understand them, or he will soon be reminded of his shortcomings. Frank Vining Smith, like many specialists in ship portraiture, has studied his subjects from within, building, owning, and navigating boats, familiarizing himself with all the principles of structure and mechanics, and observing their habits and "moods." Mr. Smith learned about ships from direct observation, off Sandy Hook. He studied about the outmoded craft from pictures, specifications and plans. His pictures have a subject, documentary interest; but they have more, for this painter responds poetically to his theme giving full value to its decorative, atmospheric and scenic qualities.

Painters seem to favor particularly the erstwhile shipping which once navigated the seas at what seemed at the time amazing speed. For all the progress in shipbuilding, the advancement in size and speed shipping today fails to grip the imagination to the same extent. Painters turn nostalgically to the old sailing vessels and they make a career of depicting them faithfully.

Double Responsibility

After diligent research in the dusty blueprints the painter brings back to life the swift clipper, the massive square rigger, the sea-ridden whalers. Once again the proud craft rides the sea, buffets the tempest, skims along calm waters, confident and efficient. It takes imagination to visualize the obsolete shipping in action, but fancy serves Mr. Smith. While he attends to numerous literal details of rigging, sails, manipulation, bulk, shape and characteristic movement, he also portrays the swell or choppiness of the surf, the weightless white spray, the expansive blue sky, and the fugitive cloud shapes. He strives to convey the total effect. Thus he assumes double responsibility, for it is a job in itself painting the sea and sky, the glistening sunshine, the multihued sunsets. Most painters put their best energy into painting the ship itself in all its details, treating cursorily the sky and water, as though they were meant to serve as a sort of allusive backdrop.

Shown in the San Francisco exhibition is "Over the Sunlit Sea." This is an extreme clipper model and it is known as a three-sky-sail ship. The out-rigged sails, that is, outside sails, are known as studding sails, or better in the seaman's jargon, "stun's'ls." They were meant to be used in a fair wind, that is, when the ship was "running," giving it about a knot an hour extra speed. That gain meant a great deal in the days when clippers raced home from the Far East with the cargo of tea, inasmuch as the first tea cargo of the new season could expect a higher premium.

Old Sailing Term

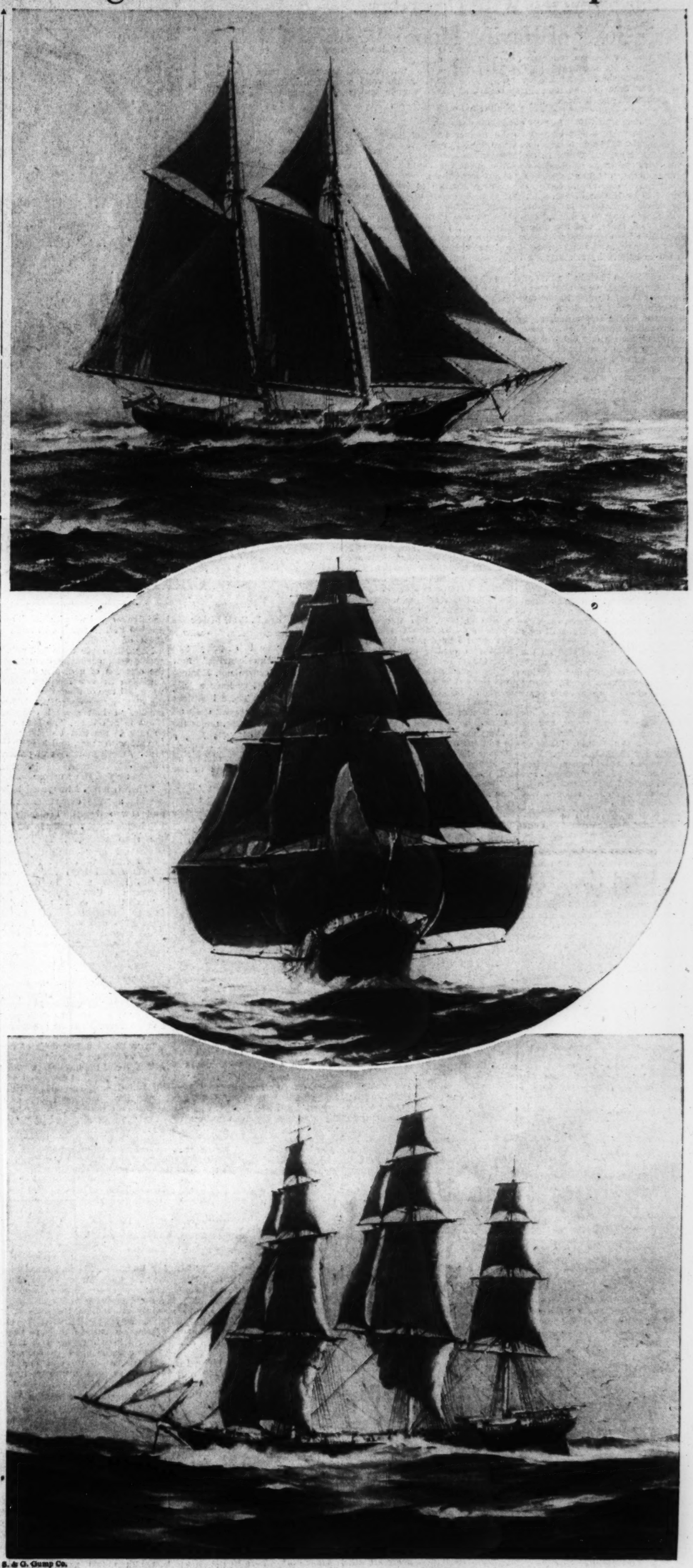
"Running the Easting Down" was an old sailing term for ships rounding the Horn on the voyage home from the Pacific. The ship sailed south toward the Horn, and then turned east before the prevailing west winds, and ran east until she was on the meridian that would carry her north to New York and Boston. Clipper captains usually ran down their easting in latitudes of the south forties where the winds were strongest. They were called the "Roaring Forties." Mr. Smith seems in his canvas "Clipper Running the Easting Down" to have painted a "Roaring Forty" sea.

To San Franciscans, "The Wind's Song" will be of particular interest, since it shows the renowned "Andrew Jackson" which came around Cape Horn to San Francisco from New York in 89 days and four hours, surpassing the record of the very famous "Flying Cloud," masterpiece of Donald Mackay.

[Editor's note: That is what some Californians still assert. Here is what Carl. C. Cutler, eminent marine historian, says regarding the Andrew Jackson's claim in quoting from Howe and Matthew's history published by the Salem Marine Research Society: "On the passage in question, the Jackson hove up her anchor at New York at 6 a. m., Dec. 25th, and passed Fort Lafayette at 8:45; discharging her pilot at noon. She received her San Francisco pilot at 8 a. m., March 24, 1860, and anchored in San Francisco Bay at 6 p. m. Thus her passage is 90 days, 12 hours, anchor to anchor; 89 days, 20 hours, pilot to pilot; which is the third fastest of record to this date. Distance sailed, 13,700 miles as against 15,091 miles covered by the Flying Cloud on the record run of 89 days 8 hours, anchor to anchor."]

"An old Coaster" is typical of the State of Maine schooners. They transported lime, lumber and bricks to Boston. Sometimes they even ventured down to the West Indies for rum and molasses. They say that the houses of the Back Bay, Boston, from Arlington Street to Massachusetts Avenue were built of bricks carried by these coasting schooners from Maine in the interval between the Civil War and 1900. A few schooners of this type still ply the waters of the New England coast. The novelist, Booth Tarkington, has transformed one of them into a studio at Kennebunkport, Maine.

Ship portraits by painters like Frank Vining Smith provide us with a reminder of a day that has passed. As documentary as they may be in recording facts, they really satisfy a nostalgic yearning both for the sea and for a romanticized past. The ships make fine pictures today, but when they sailed the lanes of commerce, they experienced hardship and disaster. They were instruments of trade and rivalry, and their functional lines of structure served competitive rather than aesthetic ends. We regard them today with curiosity and devotion, as we do those many old articles of utility that have become antiques. Having served their moment of usefulness they come to symbolize and mark the ingenuity of man, the struggle for existence in an era that has gone, while the vigorous pursuit of sailing relaxes, and narrows down to a hobby.



S. & G. Gump Co.

Reminders of America's Sailing Marine

"An Old Coaster" (Top); "Over the Sunlit Sea" (Center); "Running the Easting Down" (Above).

The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—September 19, 1941

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Park Service Wife Describes 'Joys' of Having Moose For Neighbors

By Mrs. White Mountain Smith

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Moose, Wyoming

Have you ever met a moose outside of a story book? If not, and you wish to make the intimate acquaintance of this comparatively rare mammal, come to Grand Teton National Park, where the official post office is "Moose." But bring with you a stout disposition, fleet limbs, and the ability to climb trees unclimbable! Moose are not the shy, timid creatures one is led to believe by reading about them.

Grand Teton Park had a mascot, Bill the Moose. One fine spring morning Chief Ranger Hanks and a companion found a half-drowned moose calf entangled in driftwood in Snake River. He was not more than a day old and had evidently been abandoned by his mother when he could not make the crossing. Footprints leading away from the river showed that she had twin calves and that the loss of Bill was probably not considered a great calamity by her.

The feeble youngster was carried to Park Headquarters where the rangers took turns feeding and comforting him. With their own money they purchased Carnation Milk for him, since the advertisements they read claimed this to be best for young babies. Bill relished this milk so much that before they knew it they had bought 3,000 cans for him. He took his nourishment from a bottle, and only the menfolk were permitted to feed him.

Menu for a Moose

This went on for weeks until he was finally induced to begin browsing on low willows around headquarters. Moose live on twigs and leaves and the water plants growing in ponds. Sometimes they wade out into the water until only the higher part of their backs is exposed and grope around on the bottom for lily buds and leaves.

Bill showed a singular devotion to the menfolk of the force and just as decided an antipathy for the women. While he was tiny, it was not difficult to escape his clumsy rushes and rages, and he could be shooed out of houses and away from clotheslines. But as he grew older he grew bolder. Many an amateur racer turned professional running away from Bill. His heart's delight was Chief Ranger Hanks and his special peeve was the Chief's wife.

He followed the Chief Ranger around like a dog, waiting outside the door for him to appear. And he also followed Mrs. Hanks—but in quite a different mood—if she were unwary enough to be caught out in the open spaces. He always laid himself down to rest on her sunny door stoop, and at night time bedded down just outside the living-room window, where he could observe all inside movements and listen to the radio. It is estimated that he consumed sufficient clothing, drying on the lines, to warm and protect half the poor in New York City.

One girl clerk lived in daily fear of Bill, a fact of which he was well aware. She worked by the hour and was paid for actual time in the office. She spent more money dodging the young moose than she earned. Unless she managed to get into the office before Bill began his daily ambles, she had to call for a ranger patrol to escort her across the plaza. For Bill kept a path beaten around her house from front door to back, effectively blocking all escape.

Like Any Problem Child

Tourists adored Bill the Moose, and his fame traveled far and wide. They fed him candy and cookies and posed for pictures with their arms entwined lovingly around his neck. As is the case with most problem children, he saved his naughtiness for home consumption.

Things went from bad to worse, and Bill was in imminent danger of being named a home wrecker in assorted divorces threatening among Park personnel. Grief-stricken, Chief Ranger Hanks strolled away, one day, into the forest primeval—with his devoted shadow ambling at his heels. Hour after hour they tramped further and further back of beyond, and then, most cravenly the Chief Ranger deserted Bill to shift for himself in the stamping grounds of his forefathers.

Peace reigned at headquarters. That is, it reigned until a couple of irate rangers from neighboring Yellowstone Park arrived. Up in Yellowstone the moose observe and respect the majesty of the Law, but on their way to Teton a two-year-old bull moose had kept them treed all night in near zero weather. Chief Hanks inquired as to the route they had traveled on their way down, and then thoughtfully walked away. Bill was evidently doing all right for himself out there in the wilds.

An Unpredictable Neighbor

One knows that moose are, ordinarily, wary creatures of the wild, hard to find and ready to flee at sight. What I didn't know was what direction they would take in fleeing! One balmy spring morning I took the Squawpoose (my adopted little girl—an Indian) and drifted down to Snake River planning to lift a few native trout out of their clear, cold stream. Birds were building their nests, small spring flowers starred the ground, and one just knew that "God's in His Heaven, All's right with the world!"

And then I met my first untamed moose! Through an opening in the pussy willows we gazed at each other, I with mixed emotions and she with growing indignation. That face was a yard long and even the becoming frame of spring beauties could not conceal the mean little twinkling eyes set on the edges of a Roman nose, and the bristles rising on her gaunt shoulders. She stood a head taller than I, the front end of her did. I learned later that the shoulders were a foot higher than the rear elevation, and that she weighed about a thousand pounds. I backed out and grabbed my small Indian en route to the car. It was a nose to nose finish, her nose being poked in the door as I slammed it. I inveigled a ranger to go back after my fishing tackle. He was slightly disgusted with me.

"Moose are harmless. She had a calf there and was just protecting it," he said. I believed him, and it was some weeks before I learned that he was just fresh from the East and had never seen a moose.

Not Maternal This Time!

I'm a trusting soul so I forgave the over-zealous mother and went hiking among the tall pines. They were tall and it was at least 20 feet to the first limbs of the one I shinnied up. This time I couldn't blame the forthcoming attack by a moose on maternal anxiety, seeing as how my antagonist had antlers at least two yards wide.

It's useless to try to outrun a moose, which is very fleet footed in spite of its awkward appearance. The advice, "Stand still and look him straight in the eye," might work, but I have never tried it, having no eyes in the back of my head. They wouldn't focus truly, anyway, at the rate of speed I travel when pursued by a moose.

Teton County has a population of 3,000 moose, 50 of which are subject to slaughter by hunters each year. The moose know this and the day the season opens, they trek down into Grand Teton National Park, which is sanctuary. There they join the native herd of 310 belonging to the Park. By the time the hunting season is over they have become so attached to the Department of the Interior that they settle down for the winter.

Crandall

Grand Teton National Park had a mascot—Bill the Moose. Bill took his nourishment from a bottle, but only the menfolk were permitted to feed him.

Yearling Bill had a special fondness for the Chef! Above is the Chef wiping baby Bill's mouth after his early morning bottle.

Avis Lee Carves Enchanting Little American Character Dolls

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nothing would surprise you about an "Americanette," now would it? Of course not. Because Americanettes let us have a jolly look at ourselves. These ingenious little American character dolls all come to life, as it were, under the talented fingers of Avis Lee, a young Middle Westerner with six months' training in modeling at the Chicago Art Institute to her credit.

The unusual thing about Americanettes, aside from their innate charm, is that their hand-carved wooden heads, hands, and feet are held together by wires and their bodies are stuffed just enough so that you can bend and unbend your dolls, stand them up or sit them down, or tip them ludicrously this way and that, or have them as dignified as ramrods.

Avis Lee, who is just 23, says, "I remember the day I found a broken penknife. I think that started me on a carving career, for I began whittling everything in sight from the back stairs to the kitchen windowsills. Soon I graduated to the letter-opener stage, and must have whittled hundreds of them before I thought of making something more interesting."

Her First Doll

A set of carving tools as a gift one year led her to the ambitious fashioning of an old Hollander sitting on a stoop with his little granddaughter by his side. "Of course it was too difficult," Miss Lee said smilingly, "but I think it turned out pretty well. Anyway my technique began to improve as one figure—and wired, stuffed, and dressed it. The result was nothing short of wonderful."

Her dolls made their first public appearance, curiously enough, on the occasion of a display for The Christian Science Monitor. There were just two of them then. "After the display was ended," Avis Lee recalls, "I had several opportunities to sell them. The idea was so new to me that I didn't want to part with them, and kept these first Americanettes as pattern figures.

Settled Her Purpose

"Then one day I happened to be passing a large department store and saw a beautiful display of handmade foreign dolls in one of the shop windows. They were advertised as 'collectors' items,' and I knew then that the little figures I had been making and didn't know what to do with belonged in that display.

"As those dolls represented foreign characters in native occupation and costume, I wondered why it wouldn't be a good idea to create American figures for collections, showing our own people in character. I concluded it would.

"For my models I used everyday folk—the people I met in my daily affairs. I studied them on the street cars and in the stores—whenever and wherever I saw an interesting face.

"I made up a few dolls of fine grain wood and took them to the doll buyer of the large store where I had seen the doll display. I sold all I had with me and received orders for more. Since then individuals all over the States have bought my dolls, and shops in Chicago and New York as well."

Dolls don't always have much appeal for stodgy grown-ups, but Avis Lee's little "Gay Nineties" couple with precious "Old Mat" their coachman wafted economics into oblivion for a certain big business man recently. He had them mincing and bowing all over his great hard-boiled desk—the shirt-waisted and feather-boaed lady and the check-suited dandy, nostalgic reminders of a lively age, just needing a fleeting backward glance to bring them alive.

Dresses Them, Too

Avis Lee makes her "Americanette Dolls" entirely herself—carves and dresses them, and even fashions the tag that accompanies each doll. And if you will turn the tag over, there in neat hand lettering is the doll's private biography.

So far Miss Lee's family numbers about 50 characters—a jolly lot with such favorites as the Old Sea Captain, Ma and Pa, Abe Lincoln, Guiseppi the organ grinder, Old John the paper peddler, a Victorian School Mam, and a giddy violinist to keep them gay.

Three of Avis Lee's tiny American character dolls. The Old Sea Captain is one of the best liked of her fifty or so characters.

Six Fascinating Fields for Women

(1) Publicity, the Interpreter of American Business

By Marcy Babbitt

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Publicity is Industry's interpreter to the American people. And as such it must speak in the language of the common people. This it does, spreading across the country in a fine, closely knit network of ideas expressed as news—by means of radio, local newspapers, magazines, and motion pictures.

These news items are carefully timed. They may be recipes for bread pudding or meat dishes, in winter, or the story of the ancient craft of cheese-making. In spring they are apt to offer the new fashions—including pictures of the new automobiles, or of pretty girls posed against the background of a new Fair or Exposition. In midsummer flocks of delightful stories appear describing fun in vacation spots. All these are a serious part of national publicity—engineered, written, and published for the masses.

Opportunities Have Increased

The opportunities for women in publicity work today are greater than ever before. Manufacturers and trade associations in every field of industry, particularly in the past ten years, have come to appreciate the power of publicity to create a market for their products. Today's general upturn in business is causing firms to set up fat budgets for publicity promotion; and the value of the feminine point of view in interpreting business to the people, particularly in the fields of foods and fashions, is now fully realized by manufacturers. Thus women are firmly established in this field. Too, the war defense program, which is taking many young men temporarily out of the commercial writing fields, is opening the way for women to prove their talents in many spheres formerly considered masculine. Among these is the fascinating one known as publicity.

I knew that women like Constance Hope, Virg Clarahan, Kathrine Wellingbrook, Amy Vanderbilt, Pat O'Malley, Eleanor Lambert, Dorothy Dignam, Jane Ellis, June Hamilton Rhodes, Muriel Symington, and a few others have risen to leadership in this field. But to obtain first-hand information on the practical opportunities for the beginner in this field, as well as the barriers which exist in it today, I went to see Kathrine Wellingbrook, publicity director for the American Institute of Baking; Virg Clarahan who directs publicity for the Institutes of Meat and Corn Products Refining—Steve Hannagan's organization which deals largely with masculine fields; Mary Munsey, employment agent serving large advertising departments; the personnel manager for McCann-Erickson Company, one of the largest advertising agencies in the country; and Maude Lennox, bright employment agent whose story was written up in the November 6, 1940, issue of The Christian Science Monitor. Out of the wealth of their own experience, these leaders in the field gave me the following practical advice for young women entering publicity.

Some Rules to Follow

The basic principles of commercial writing can be acquired through college courses. But no academic training can take the place of native talent—the hunger for knowledge, the warm, vital interest in people which concerns itself with the minutiae of daily living. Think of your education, your knowledge of home life, your social activities, your contacts with human beings as a most valuable background when you enter the field of publicity.

Not the people of the cities, but those who live in the small towns and villages over the land, are essentially the ones for whom your stories must be keyed. If you are a small-town girl with ambition, your chances in publicity work are excellent. For you probably know the heart of the people you are to reach far better than the city sophisticate.

Learn to tell a simple story well. Discipline yourself to narrow your story down to one idea, and then develop this idea with deep human appeal, color, and interest. It is not so much the big movements with which human living is concerned, but the tiny everyday details that make up our daily life. Learn, too, to keep your stories accurate—absolutely truthful. Distortion of fact may shut off a good channel for publicity.

It Means Hard Work

With the growing popularity of picture magazines, such as "Life," "Look," and others, with the use of more pictures in newspapers, the technique of news photography has become a fine art in publicity work. Pictures which do not extend beyond a single or double column, which are focally centered, which express action and human appeal, and are covered by a 200-word story, are the ones which usually make the grade.

All is not glamour in this field. Hard, grubby work enters into it—in the digging up of facts from varied sources, the planning of photographs, the making of stencils, the checking of lists, and the exacting personal contact with individuals and public. Throughout all this effort, there is the constant demand, daily and hourly, to grind out a steady stream of copy with the sparkle and timeliness to merit a place in the news. Boundless energy, stamina, vigor, and the ability to find fresh inspiration day by day constitute the inner equipment needed for publicity.

Start early—on entering college preferably—to test your fitness for writing. Type your short stories or articles, and send them out. By all means work on the college papers. Try, too, to write for the town newspaper, even if what you do is only a minor reporting of college news.

Valuable Training Ground

Newspaper offices, in big city or small town, offer the most valuable training ground for publicity, and some organizations will not engage a publicity person unless she has a background of newspaper experience. Working with editors, a young woman learns about editorial policies of newspapers; finds out what unfortunate approach will keep a story out of print; discovers what makes pictures acceptable; learns the newspaper terminology—in common use in all publicity organizations. But—on the other hand—do not stay too long in newspaper work if you intend to work in publicity. Lapses are bad, in commercial writing. The goal is to get into the swim of things as quickly as possible and to keep moving with the times.

Large advertising agencies prefer college-trained women. And the opportunities for advancement and top salaries here are excellent. However, few women straight out of college can walk into a creative advertising agency job. Their careers must usually start in the stenographic department. Here the young woman can learn how publicity is written, can study the technique of "crack" copywriters; can become familiar with client policies—in short, can see how advertising functions and how publicity promotes and augments it.

The danger lies in being rutted into a clerical or stenographic position for too long a time. More than a year's typing job lapses into this classification. So keep the goal ever before you, and if necessary regularly remind your employer of your desire to work actively in commercial writing. Many publicity organizations, however, train college graduates for active publicity work. Your part in that case is to be prepared to do well, during your training, many minor jobs, graciously and enthusiastically.

Learn to 'Sell' Yourself

Among her credentials—and grades must be high—a young woman out of college should possess more than an unformed desire to write. She should have something tangible to present—portfolios of ideas, specimens of writing, and a clear concept of her own aptitudes, whatever they may be. She should learn to "sell" herself to her prospective employer. Timidity and false modesty act against an applicant. Learn to talk of yourself and your ability with confidence and in detail.

Keep your contacts with possible employers fresh. A leading woman publicity director told me that sometimes a young woman with good ability will come to her. There may be no immediate opening for the girl. She departs, and the woman to whom she applied never hears from her again. Later on, the woman could use this girl in her work—if only she knew how to reach her. So here is a general rule to follow—if you make a good impression, but no opening is available in that particular organization, ask for names of individuals to contact in other concerns. Thus an unbroken chain of prospective employers will be created; and if contact is kept up, the right job will eventually appear. It is better to write letters and make personal visits rather than to telephone.

Following is a composite picture of the ideal young woman who wants to work in the publicity field—as described to the writer by women heads of big publicity firms:

Are You This Type?

She has had some newspaper experience. Has a knowledge of typing, possibly stenography. Possesses sufficient stamina and vigor to offset the arduous work which this field entails. Is not oversensitive to rebuffs and criticism. Has an intense interest in people; knows them as they exist not only in cities but in small towns and hamlets. Knows what makes them laugh and what makes them cry, what stirs them into action and what makes them buy. Has the gift of stringing words together so that they sing and soar and touch the heart. Has a gift for uncovering a fresh phase of interest in a well-known subject. Finds life vibrant and full of meaning. Can brilliantly direct her talents and turn out human, vital stories—stories so simply and refreshingly told that they will stand out among competitive copy, find interest in the editor, get themselves published and promote an active buying response on the part of the people.

If this picture is you—then publicity is a field where you have much to contribute.

First of six Friday articles.

Gelatin Keeps Step With the Times

By Mabel Stegner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gelatin for dessert, that's not a new idea! No, but plain unflavored gelatin, or flavored gelatin plus imagination, plus not too much time and effort, offers an opportunity to surprise your family and friends.

For something very simple, make flavored gelatins according to directions. Pour into 6x10 loaf pan. It will be about one half inch deep. Chill until firm and cut in one half inch squares. Fill sherbet or parfait glasses half full of fruit. Garnish with gelatin cubes. Serve with soft custard or whipped cream. For instance, use orange gelatin with fresh peaches, cherry gelatin with seeded white grapes, lime gelatin with honeydew melon balls, or work out your own combinations.

Here's another idea. Make two colors of flavored gelatin according to directions and mold in loaf pans as directed above. Chill until firm, cut into one half inch squares and use each color half and half in parfait or sherbet glasses. Good combinations are cherry and orange gelatin, strawberry and lemon gelatin, raspberry and lime.

Topping for Desserts

For delicious topping for gelatin desserts, try using:

1 egg white
½ cup sugar
½ cup sliced fruit or berries

Whip egg white with a dover beater until fairly stiff, add sugar gradually, mash fruit, add to whipped mixture, beat thoroughly, and serve.

Manufacturers have been making improvements and developing helpful hints in order to make gelatin as easy to use as possible.

Plain unflavored gelatin has recently arrived on the market, in a four envelope package—one tablespoon exactly to each package. No measuring needed! If the recipe calls for one tablespoon, you use one envelope, and one envelope, as you probably know, makes a pint of gelatin.

Directions for Making

For making flavored gelatin desserts the directions for making one brand calls for warm water, 120° F. No boiling water needed means better flavor and quicker cooling. If flavored gelatin calls for boiling liquid, use one half boiling, the other half cold. Quicker cooling is the reward.

How about cooling gelatin mixtures in the ice-cube tray of your automatic refrigerator? There's no long waiting for it to begin to thicken. A few minutes of chilling does the trick.

Oiling molds generously with fresh sweet salad oil is a help in easy unmolding. No dipping into hot water is necessary.

To unmold gelatin easily, turn mold on side and rotate gently, letting the gelatin separate from side of mold as it turns. Then place gelatin mold right side up on table and turn the serving plate upside down over the mold. Grasp the plate and the mold firmly and turn over quickly. Shake gently and there it is, right in the middle of the plate as it should be.

Make Your Jelly Later

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An excellent way to divide the work and expense of jelly-making is to can the unsweetened fruit juice in the summer and make it into jelly, as needed, during the fall and winter, when the weather is cooler and the price of sugar lower.

Prepare the juice as for making jelly. Boil it a few minutes and seal in sterilized jars.

This is an especially good plan for grapes, as the gritty crystals that form in grape jelly will form in the juice and may be strained out before making jelly. Also, this method provides fresh jelly at any time, which is so much more delicate and delicious than jelly that has stood for a long time.

Apples are so cheap and plentiful now, it is a good time to stock up on a good supply of apple juice. It will make nice, refreshing drinks during the winter in addition to the jelly. E. M. T.

New Cream Deodorant safely Checks Perspiration

1. Does not rot dresses or men's shirts. Does not irritate skin.
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3. Instantly checks perspiration for 1 to 3 days. Removes odor from perspiration.
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Lookie! SEND 'EM ROOKIE COOKIES
EASY TO "TAKE"..QUICK TO MAKE!
BEAT 2 eggs, add 1¼ cup sugar, 2 teaspoons Mapleine, beat well. Sift together 1 cup flour, ½ teaspoon salt, add to egg mixture. Add 1 cup chopped nuts, ¾ cup raisins, ½ cup rolled oats. Fill greased, wax paper lined 9x12-inch pan, ½ inch deep. Bake 10 to 15 minutes in moderate (350°) oven. Remove from pan, cool, cut into bars.
CHEER your boy at camp! These delicious "Rookie Cookies," flavored with Mapleine, will pack well and keep—until he gets them! Then they'll vanish! Mapleine "makes" these cookies, flavors other treats, too. Get a bottle of Mapleine at your grocer's today.
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Film News in Hollywood and Boston—Week-End Radio Prospects

Marquand Gives Studio Cast Problem

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

The casting of the motion picture made from J. P. Marquand's novel, "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," has given the studio—Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer—some difficulty. Hedy Lamarr will play the role of Marvin Myles. Ruth Hussey is to have the role of Mrs. Pulham.

As a young New York advertising woman, Miss Lamarr will be in a role distinctly different from anything she has ever played. For the first time in her screen career, she will be crisp, tailored, and businesslike.

* * *

Originally the cast was to have included Robert Taylor as Pulham, with Myrna Loy in the role of the wife. Other commitments of these actors is the explanation given by the studio for the final casting of Miss Hussey and Robert Young.

Everything possible has been done to make the background and characterizations in this film authentic. Both King Vidor, the director, and Betty Hill, his wife, who wrote the script, visited Mr. Marquand in Boston, and were shown about the city. Later Mr. Vidor went through a New York advertising agency of the sort depicted in the book and took photographs there. But the picture, it goes without saying, will be shot entirely on a Hollywood sound stage. However, background shots of Boston Common and an occasional old Boston building may be seen.

The part of Pulham is something of a plum for Mr. Young, who has been near the top of the picture ladder for a number of years now, but has never been given quite the picture to distinguish him.

"I'm glad I had to wait 10 years for this break," Mr. Young says, "because it is going to take every bit of experience I managed to get in that time to play it."

* * *

Mr. Young's early career, after some years with the Pasadena Playhouse, found him in such pictures as "Madelon Claudet," with Helen Hayes, and "Strange Interlude." Then he went into pictures. For something over 10 years he worked steadily, without a vacation; and if his picture fortunes did not increase, his monetary one did. He was able to say last year that he had hoped for but three things from his work in pictures—a screen career, a family, and a ranch. He has realized all of them.

A few years back, the studio put him into "They Met in Paris," which, it was hoped, would bring him the popularity everyone felt he deserved. It didn't. Neither did "Northwest Passage," which somehow failed to register as well as the book did, though it was lavishly produced. Now everyone hopes this will be Mr. Young's picture.

The cast of "Pulham" also includes Van Heflin, Charles Coburn, Fay Holden, and Bonita Granville.

'Theater'

The Somerset Maughan-Guy Bolton play, "Theater," starring Cornelia Otis Skinner, is now scheduled to open on Broadway in mid-November, after a tour beginning this week in Buffalo and including Toronto and Chicago.

King Vidor and Hedy Lamarr

Director and one of the principal players in the movie version of "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," which Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer is bringing to the screen.

Symphony Tickets Taxable This Fall

The new Federal Revenue Act makes all symphony concert tickets taxable. The act becomes effective Oct. 1. Until that date, season tickets for each of the four series of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra may be purchased tax free. The season ticket sale will close Sept. 30, and after that date tickets must be bought at the single ticket rate with tax added. The combined season rate and tax exemption will effect a saving of approximately 30 per cent on season tickets.

'New York Town'

A theme that has frequently engaged the attention of the movies—the romance of a great city—has been brought to the screen again in "New York Town," now at the Paramount and Fenway. There are variations in the pattern, of course; history rarely repeats itself, even in the movies. This time the story is about a sidewalk snapshot photographer and a refugee artist who are getting along very happily on an exceedingly meager income. They introduce a lonely girl from Vermont to their carefree business partnership, and continue in contentment until the hero tries to persuade the girl that she should marry a rich young man. Then there is friction; for, as all the other characters are aware and as anyone in the audience can see, it is the impecunious hero who has won her heart. But that is cleared up in time, and so is the problem of the refugee's continued residence in America.

Though the cast contains popular players the film as a whole is hardly of major importance. Fred MacMurray is his usual cheerful casual self. Mary Martin sings one brief song and is a pleasant heroine except when the hero fails to understand. Akim Tamiroff makes a good-natured refugee, and Lynne Overman, as a disabled veteran, is a faithful friend. Eric Blore, once more as a harassed butler, and Robert Preston as a gallant young man of wealth, who hopes to win the hand of the girl but loses with reasonably good grace after a hand-to-hand struggle with the hero, are among the others in the cast.

The other feature, "Flying Blind," begins as slapdash comedy and winds up with all of the paraphernalia of wild melodrama even to an espionage plot, airplane crash, and forest fire. In between there is something of a story about an air pilot who establishes a plane service for honeymoon couples, and something of a romance between the flyer and a stewardess. Richard Arlen, Jean Parker, Nils Asther, Marie Wilson, Roger Pryor, and Eddie Quillan are among the players.

E. F. M.

'Candle' Prospers

A note from the management of the Theater Guild—Playwrights' Company production of "Candle in the Wind" now at the Colonial—says that the advance sale indicates a complete sell-out. Subsequently, the new Anderson play will continue its preparatory tour with engagements of one week in Baltimore and one week in Washington, and will open at the Shubert Theater in New York on Oct. 15.

Graff Ballet Ready for Tour

The Graff Ballet, headed by Grace and Kurt Graff, will open its fall tour at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., on Oct. 7. It will appear for the third consecutive year in the Washington Irving High School Students Dance Recital series, New York, on Nov. 11. After the Christmas holidays, to be spent at Fieldstone, the company's headquarters at Newfane, Vt., the tour will be resumed early in January.

New works in the repertoire are "Fanfare," an introductory dance featuring the entire company, which the Graffs describe as based on circular forms, the movement turning and spiraling and crescendoing to a resounding climax; a solo by Grace Graff, called "Dance of Peace," (the music for both these works is by Joseph Hawes), and a solo by Kurt Graff, "Creature in the Night," to music of Ravel.

Other works in the repertoire are "Preface," "Garden Party," "Vintage—1912," "Singing Earth," and "Ode to the Living."

Two boys in the company have been drafted for military service. Two new members are Shirlee Dodge, a graduate of the Mary Wigman School in Germany, and Van John Beran, from the Goodman Theater School in Chicago. Both are natives of Madison, Wis. Other members are: Dorothy Davies, Anne Devine, Ida Galler, Olga Di Nunzio, Ethel Sarasohn, Edwin Gibson, and Paul Rex. Musical direction and two-piano accompaniment is under the supervision of the company's pianist-composer, Joseph Hawes, assisted by Ann Marley.

During the summer the company has been training and rehearsing at Fieldstone, each member creating and presenting solos in informal concerts in their own studio-theater, the Fieldstone Playbox, and in straw-hat theaters in the New England area. Six performances were given: two at the Fieldstone Playbox, and one each at Peterborough, N. H.; Pike, N. H.; the Putney School, Putney, Vt.; and Burlington, Vt.

In 'White Savage'

Henry Wilcoxon and H. B. Warner, veteran character actors, have joined the cast of Universal's "White Savage." Other principals include Maria Montez, Brian Donlevy, Brod Crawford and Andy Devine.

Sandburg To Be Heard On Monday

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Premières of new programs featuring Ginny Simms, popular soloist, and a new local Saturday morning program for children are scheduled. Reappearance of an established feature, "Cavalcade of America," offering an unusual contemporary verse-drama with Carl Sandburg, the poet, and Burgess Meredith, is also set for the week end.

Important forum discussions are to bring to the microphone Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture; Norman Thomas and Senator Gerald P. Nye.

Programs on defense include a relay from London describing that city on guard and at play, and an hour salute to our military forces by prominent sports figures, writers, and concert stars.

Music scheduled includes songs by Ezio Pinza in "American Preferred," some Inca piano music, the American radio première of Delius' "Sea Drift," conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham, and an all-Negro program by well-known Negro artists.

Tonight

Premiere

Ginny Simms, cello-voiced popular singer, formerly soloist with Kay Kyser's orchestra, to be heard in weekly five-minute spot; CBS-WEEI, 9:55.

Music

First Piano Quartet to play a medley from Puccini's "Madam Butterfly," Beethoven's Contra Dances, Nos. 2 and 3, "Baba Yaga," from Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition," and Dvořák's "Silhouette"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:30.

Saturday

Defense features

"Defense for America" to bring listeners to west coast canning centers to show industry's contribution to defense; NBC-Red-WNAC, 7.

Ezio Pinza, Metropolitan basso, to sing the "Il Lacerato Spirito" aria from Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra," and a group of three Italian songs, in Mutual's "America Preferred" program for the Treasury bond campaign; Deems Taylor, commentator; also program by Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Premiere

"March of Youth," a WEEI presentation for children, conducted by Dolphe Martin, a Boston radio pioneer; features a juvenile chorus, dramatic playlets by children's group, and several types of word games providing amusement as well as education; WEEI, 10 a. m.

Music

Radcliffe College and Harvard University students to be heard in New England Jubilee Chorus feature from Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; CBS-WEEI, 2.

Fritz Kitzinger, to conduct first of two final concerts of NBC Summer Symphony with program of Weber's "Der Freischütz" Overture, Beethoven's Symphony No. 2, and six selections from the Offenbach comic opera, "Robinson Crusoe"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Talk features

John Selby, novelist and critic, to discuss contemporary books in "Of Men and Books"; CBS-WEEI, 2:30.

Panel of Norman Thomas, Maynard Krueger, Lewis Corey, and Prof. John Milton Potter to discuss "Would America's Entrance into the War Cause Totalitarianism Here?" for Roundtable program; WMEX, 8.

Senator Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota, on "Loyalty and Unity," before Steuben Society, New York; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Sunday

Music

Haydn's "Surprise" Symphony, Sibelius' "Valse Triste," and Bizet's Second "Carmen" Suite to be played by Music Hall Sinfonietta; Jan Peerce, tenor, to sing Gluck aria and two familiar songs of Grieg; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30

Joshua White, singer of spirituals; W. C. Handy, composer of "blues"; Paul Robeson, baritone; De Paur Chorus, and Noble Sissle's Orchestra to depict, by example, the Negro contribution to American music; in "Freedom's People"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 12:30.

Mendelssohn program, transcribed for strings, to be conducted by Frank Black with NBC String Symphony; NBC-Red-WNAC, 4.

Sir Thomas Beecham to conduct Columbia Broadcasting Symphony in American radio premiere of Delius's "Sea Drift," with Ralph Nicholson, baritone, and Schola Cantorum Chorus; also a suite of Handel's music in his own arrangements; Brahms' "Alto Rhapsody," with Janet Busch, soloist, and Schola Cantorum; Mendelssohn's "Hebrides" Overture; CBS-WEEI, 3:00.

Sylvia Marlowe, harpsichordist, to play Handel's "The Harmonious Blacksmith," an Andante from a Mozart Divertimento, with flute and cello, and Bach's "Bourree"; two English folk songs by Brad Reynolds, tenor; NBC-Red-WNAC, 3:00.

Story of Thomas Moore's writing of "Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms," to be told in "Family Party"; Gladys Swarthout, Ross Graham, chair and orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 5.

Richard Bonelli, baritone, to sing aria, "Even Bravest Heart," from Gounod's "Faust," and Claribel's "I Cannot Sing the Old Songs," with André Kostelanetz's Orchestra; Tchaikovsky's "June" Barcarolle, by Albert Spalding, violinist; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Eleanor Steber, Metropolitan soprano, to sing "One Fine Day," from Puccini's "Madame Butterfly," Reichart's "In Time of Roses," and, with Lanny Ross, tenor, and chorus, Willson's "Never Feel Too Weary to Pray," from "The Little Foxes" and an "American Medley"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Talk features . . . . . .

Whitney J. Oakes, classics professor at Princeton, to participate in discussion of Virgil's "Aeneid" in final program of current series of "Invitation to Learning" panels; CBS-WEEI, 2.

Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, to participate in discussion of "Farmers and Defense" in Round Table; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Prof. William Y. Elliott and James H. R. Cromwell, former U. S. Minister to Canada, to take affirmative, Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Amos Pinchot of America First Committee to take negative, in American Forum discussion, "Shall the United States Maintain the Freedom of the Seas?"; MBS-WAAB, 8.

Monday

Premiere

"Cavalcade of America" to launch its new season with "Native Land," a contemporary drama, featuring Carl Sandburg as guest with his guitar, and Burgess Meredith as narrator, first of two parts, NBC-Red-WBZ, 7:30.

Defense features

National defense speaker scheduled in evening musicale, with Margaret Speaks, soprano; Miss Speaks to sing "The Old Refrain," "God of Our Fathers," and Strauss's "Love's Roundelay"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

"Salute of the Champions," an hour with well-known sports figures, writers, and concert stars, a tribute to the defense forces; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Drama

Charles Coburn, actor, to play role of submarine commander in story, "Announcement from the Admiralty," for "Sky Over Britain"; MBS-WAAB, 8:15.

Merle Oberon to star in air version of just-released film, "Lydia," a story with New England background, in DeMille hour; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Variety

Orson Welles to present Betty Field, Ruth Gordon, Joseph Cotten, and Ray Collins in three sketches, also unannounced features in his "Mercury Theater" program; CBS-WEEI, 10.

Music

Elsie Houston, Brazilian singer, to interpolate Brazilian songs in her talk on Brazilian music, in Columbia's Lecture Hall; CBS-WEEI, 3:45.

"The Four Sharps," instrumental swing quartet, to be featured in Basin Street "chamber society" program; NBC-WBZ, 9.

Russell Bennet to present Iria Brussels' "American Sketches" in his "Notebook" program; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Young America Choristers

Group to make debut Saturday in Dolphe Martin's "March of Youth" variety program; WEEI, 10 a. m.

On the Stage

"Banjo Eyes," the musical comedy in which Eddie Cantor is planning to return to the stage, goes into rehearsal in New York on Oct. 6 in preparation for an opening in Boston on Nov. 10. The dancing De Marcos are to be in the cast, and, according to the New York Times, Mr. Cantor is conferring with Muriel Abbott about staging the dances and putting her own ensemble in the entertainment.

* * *

"Pal Joey," which had been expected to go on tour at the end of the month, with Boston as one of the stopping places, will continue in New York, according to latest reports. Business, it seems, has been improving.

* * *

With not a sentence altered, not a word added to or subtracted from the original play as it was presented all of last season in New York and on the road, Robert E. Sherwood's "There Shall Be No Night," Pulitzer prize play for 1941, will open its road tour at the Playhouse, Wilmington, Del., on Monday, Oct. 13. The tour will continue for 17 weeks, ending in Albany, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 7. The majority of this season's bookings of the play are in the South and Southwest, only remaining areas of the country where the play has not been seen.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Colonial—
"Candle in the Wind," by Maxwell Anderson. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"Native Son," produced by Orson Welles. Featuring Canada Lee. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Mr. Big," new comedy by Arthur Sheekman and Margaret Shane. Produced by George S. Kauffman. 8:30 Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"Hold On to Your Hats," by Guy Bolton, Matt Brooks and Eddie Davis. Starring Al Jolson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"One Night of Love," Grace Moore. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:25, 6:25, 9:40.

Fenway—
"New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker and Nils Aster. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne, 9:40 a. m., 12:44, 3:48, 6:52, 9:56. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders, 11:19 a. m., 2:23, 5:27, 8:31.

Kenmore—
"Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2:35, 5:25, 8:15. "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 1, 3:55, 6:40, 9.

Metropolitan—
"Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland and Paulette Goddard. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon and June Preisser. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10

Modern—
"Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:55, 10:05. "Ice-Capades," 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford, Robert Taylor and Greer Garson. 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 3:40, 7, 10:15. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton, 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—
"New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:20, 10. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker and Nils Asther. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:50, 8:40, 9:20.

R. K. O.-Boston—
"Parachute Battalion," Nancy Kelly, Edmond O'Brien, Robert Preston. 10 a. m., 12:31, 3:02, 5:33, 8:04, 10:35. Stage Show: 11:27 a. m., 1:58, 4:29, 7, 9:31.

Scollay—
"Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Ice-Capades," 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"History of Our Louisiana Purchase." "La Libre Belgique." "Islands of the St. Lawrence." "Old-Time Vaudeville with William T. Orr," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford, Robert Taylor and Greer Garson. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:55. "Blondie in Society," 1:35, 5, 8:20.

Telepix—
"Man Who Changed the World." "Will France Rise Again?" "West Indies—Isles of Fate." "Underground Press." "Old-Time Vaudeville." "Craig Wood's Golf." "Lions for Sale." "Andre Kostelanetz." "Color Cartoons" and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Men of Timberland," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 5:50, 8:30. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:20, 7, 9:40.

Trement—
"A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. 12:05, 4, 7:55. "Ziegfeld Girl," Lana Turner. 9:55 a. m., 1:40, 5:35, 9:30.

Uptown—
"Jungle Cavalcade." 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers. "Manpower." George Raft and Marlene Dietrich. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Shining Victory." Geraldine Fitzgerald. 2, 8. "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:30, 9:30.
Regent: "Lady from Cheyenne." Loretta Young and Robert Preston. "Paper Bullets." Jean Woodbury and Jack LaRue. 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Billy the kid." Robert Taylor. "Affectionately Yours." Merle Oberon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Dance Hall." Cesar Romero. 1:50, 8. "Shepherd of the Hills." John Wayne and Harry Carey. 3:19, 3:28.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Dressed to Kill." 2:05, 5:15, 8:10. "Charley's Aunt." Jack Benny. 3:45, 6:50, 9:45.
Brookline Village: "Under Age." Nan Grey and Alan Baxter. 2, 5:08, 8:16. "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. 3:33, 6:41, 9:21.
Cleveland Circle: "Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson. "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Manpower." George Raft and Marlene Dietrich. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "Dance Hall, Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.
University: "My Life with Caroline." Ronald Colman. 3:15, 6:30, 9:50. "The Getaway." Charles Winniger. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "West Point Widow." "Bowery Blitzkrieg," with the "Dead End Kids." 3 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Melody for Three." Jean Hersholt and Fay Wray. "South of Panama," Roger Pryor. 2. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Charley's Aunt." Jack Benny. 3:39, 9:39. "People vs. Dr. Kildare." Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore. 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglesion: "Tight Shoes." "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Million Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane. 3:06, 9:16. "A Very Young Lady." Jane Withers. 1:40, 7:50.
Park: "Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Bringing Up Baby," Cary Grant. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Don Ameche. 3:20, 9:35. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:50, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Here Comes Happiness." Edward Norris and Mildred Coles. "In Old Cheyenne," Roy Rogers and Gabby Hayes. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Three Sons O' Guns," Wayne Morris and Marjorie Rambeau. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor and Mary Howard. 2:30, 8:15. "Tight Shoes," John Howard. 4:05, 9:50.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Sins of the Children." Eric Linden. "Who Killed Aunt Maggie." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Dressed to Kill." Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Charley's Aunt." Jack Benny and Kay Francis. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.
Mystic: "Bowery Blitzkrieg," with the "Dead End Kids." 2:15, 7, 10. "That Uncertain Feeling," Melvyn Douglas and Merle Oberon. 3:20, 8:30.
Maplewood: "Double Date," Edmund Lowe and Peggy Moran. 1:55, 7, 9:50. "Love Crazy." William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3, 8:10.
Orpheum: "Love Crazy." William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Wide Open Town." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Ellery Queen's Perfect Crime." 2:15, 8:20. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 3:30, 7, 9:45.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "People vs. Dr. Kildare." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8. "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:20, 9:35.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:10, 9:10. "West Point Widow." 2, 8.
Medford: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero.

MELROSE—Melrose: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Hold That Ghost," 3:15, 9:15. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen, 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Mary Martin. "The Getaway," Charles Winninger. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 3 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan and Wayne Morris. "Adventures in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Cracked Nuts," Stuart Irwin and Una Merkel. "Desperate Cargo."
Strand: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Hughes.

REVERE—Boulevard: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2:26, 8:26. "Time Out for Rhythm." 3:52, 10:17.
Revere: "People vs. Dr. Kildare." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 3:50, 9:50. "Time Out for Rhythm." 2:27, 8:27.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Housekeeper's Daughter." Joan Bennett and Adolphe Menjou. "Li'l Abner." Edgar Kennedy. Continuous from 7:30 p. m. to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Capitol and Ball Square: "Undergroun," Jeffrey Lynn. "Kisses for Breakfast, Dennis Morgan and Shirley Ross. 2 a. 8.
Central: "The Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich. 2:10, 8:10. "Lady From Cheyenne," Loretta Young and Robert Preston. 3:25, 9:25.
Davis Square: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. "Strange Alibi." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Washington Melodrama." Frank Morgan. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Scarface." Paul Muni and George Raft. "Sky Devils." Spencer Tracy. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Her First Beau." Jane Withers and Jack Cooper. "The Roundup." Richard Dix. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Northwest Passage." Spencer Tracy. "Brother Rat." Priscilla Lane and Edward Albert. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Country Fair." Lulubelle and Scottie. 2:06, 7:51. "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. 3:37, 9:22.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Blossoms in the Dust." Greer Garson. "Kisses for Breakfast." Dennis Morgan. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis and James Cagney. "Singapore Woman." Brenda Marshall. 1:45 and 7:45.
Waterlown Square: "Flame of New Orleans." Marlene Dietrich. "Great Swindle," Jack Holt. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Underground." Jeffrey Lynn. "Adventure in Washington." Virginia Bruce and Herbert Marshall. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Philadelphia Story." James Stewart and Katharine Hepburn. "Intermezzo," Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman. 2:15 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Mary Martin. "The Gateway," Charles Winninger. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-in Theater: "South of Pago Pago." Victor McLaglen and Frances Farmer. "Footlight Fever," Alan Mowbray. Continuous from 7:30 to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:36, 8:56. "Power Dive." Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 2:15, 6:40, 9:48.

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Yankees at Fenway Park for the Week End—Football Opens Here Tomorrow

Red Sox Conclude Local Season With McCarthymen

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The headline attraction in the American League—the New York Yankees—who had their fifth pennant in six years signed, sealed and delivered to Joe McCarthy more than two weeks ago, come to Fenway Park over the approaching week end. In their final home series of the waning season, the second-place Red Sox play single games with the powerful McCarthymen tomorrow and Sunday. It will be a 2 o'clock game tomorrow.

Judging by the advance ticket sale, fans will turn out in generous numbers to get a final look at their 1941 favorites and wonder, probably, how many will return in '42.

Needs Two More

It was against the Red Sox, right here in Boston, that the Yankees clinched the flag—Sept. 4, to be exact. Which brings up an interesting angle. The Sox may return the compliment by making second place a certainty against the New Yorkers. Joe Cronin must win two more contests, or have the White Sox lose that many, before he can permanently lose the club immediately behind him in the standing. This should happen either Saturday or Sunday.

These games mean little to the Yankees as far as the championship race is concerned. But just the same, they keep each date with a purpose. McCarthy is grooming his charges for the World Series, which will open in Yankee Stadium one week from Wednesday. The manager's job is to get the boys back in step after the letdown which always comes after the winning of a pennant.

Johnson Effective

About the only bright side of the Cleveland final for the Red Sox was the pitching of young Earl Johnson. Appearing for the first time since Sept. 7, and only the seventh time since June 12, the blond southpaw from the Far West relieved Dick Newsome in the third inning and delivered three-hit, one-run ball through the seventh.

Newsome's failure to bag No. 19 was disappointing, of course, but it did not help any to be up against the leading pitcher in baseball, Bob Feller. Dick got off to a bad start and Bob earned his 24th victory of the year. In his quest for 20 wins, Newsome now has two more chances. Next week he will start one game in Washington and another in Philadelphia. The percentage is against him taking them both, but he might—and we hope so.

Ted Williams couldn't get a hit off Feller and "dropped" to .405. He has slipped eight points in the most recent seven engagements, by getting either one out of four, one out of three or none at all. When a batter is trying to stay over .400, one hit doesn't do much good. It takes two or three to make an impression. Ted is anxious to go to work on the Yankee staff, which probably will not pass him as often as the western pitchers did.

Lou Finney is making a determined effort to get back above .300. By picking up three singles in a row off Feller, the right fielder got up to .291. He hit .615 for the week and has done .611 for the last five games. He would be a few points higher except for an "0-for-5" day in the Brownie final. He hit the ball hard that day, too, but kept lining drives at waiting fielders.

* * *

Shorts . . . If the Dodgers eventually win that N. L. flag, they should invite the Braves to the World Series. . . . Manny Salvo's 4-1 win at Sportsman's Park yesterday was a big help to Leo Durocher. . . . It was Salvo's sixth win since July 4th. . . . Frank Demaree broke it up with a three-run homer in the first inning. . . . The Braves won eight, dropped 14 in the Cardinal series. . . . Johnny Cooney played first base behind Salvo.

Johnny Peacock added a couple of hits facing Feller . . . The Red Sox won only nine out of 22 from the Indians . . . Jimmy Foxx tells this one on the White Sox . . . When Ted Williams walked to the plate with two on in the seventh inning of last Monday's game, Luke Appling walked over and asked Johnny Rigney where he wanted him to play for Ted . . . "Maybe you'd better play out in the center field bleachers," said the Chicago pitcher . . . Whereupon Williams proceeded to line Rigney's first pitch into the center field bleachers.

First Jumbo Co-Captains

By a Staff Photographer

Upper, left to right: Co-Capts. Arthur Harrison and Bob Rutter of Tufts varsity football team upon whose shoulders Coach Lew Manly has placed the burden of the Jumbos' attack. Lower: Sophomore Alan Sampson who is impressing the coaches with his work at end.

Big Name Stars Begin Play In Hurst Tourney

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19 (AP)—Golf's big-name players—amateur as well as professional—set out today in quest of prize money or glory in the inaugural $7,500 Henry Hurst invitation tournament with the consensus of opinion that a score of 275 would win the top $1,200 award

The prediction that five-under-par golf for the 72 holes of play would take first money came from Fred Corcoran, Professional Golfers' Association tournament chairman. Such stars as Byron Nelson, Ed Oliver, Ben Hogan and George Fazio agreed.

Co-favorites to make the prediction good were Hogan, the leading money winner of the year; Nelson, former open and P. G. A. champion: Sam Snead, winner of $9,988 in tournament prizes this year; Craig Wood, current U. S. open champion, and Lloyd Mangrum, who copped last week's $5,000 Atlantic City open.

In the field of 88 expected for the initial 18-hole round at Torresdale-Frankford course, however, were Vic Ghezzi, P. G. A. champion, Marvin "Bud" Ward, national amateur champion, Lawson Little, Clayton Heafner, Jim Demaret, Jug McSpadden, Paul Runyan and a host of others, anyone of whom is capable of causing an upset. After another 18 holes tomorrow, the low 48 scorers will battle it out over the 36-hole route Sunday.

Heralding a sizzling pace in the tourney, Bruce Coltart of Seaview, N. J., scored a 66 yesterday to win $300 first prize for the best practice round. Gene Kunes, Pennsylvania open champ, added a 67 to his course record-breaking 65 of the previous day to take second money. Nelson was third with 68 while six others, including Hogan, Wood and Ghezzi, finished in par figures or better.

Tennessee Is Not Likely To Have Two-Team System

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 19 (AP)—Tennessee is likely to be packing only half of its usual armament this season. The person most concerned that this will be true is John Barnhill, the Volunteers' new head coach. He would like nothing better than to be able to match his predecessor, Maj. Bob Neyland, in fielding two teams—one to soften up the foes, the other to run 'em ragged—by which the Vols felled 32 consecutive regular-season foes.

"The one-two business is gone, I'm afraid," Barnhill says.

"I'm afraid it disappeared along with the Major returning to the service, the seniors graduating, and some of the other boys going into the Army or getting jobs."

Stout Disciple

However, being a stout disciple of the Major, for whom he played and coached, Barnhill for the three weeks has been hammering away at the Neyland system—the balanced line, single wingback style delivered with two units.

Dripping with pessimism Barnhill reports:

"Our No. 1 team, with six seniors and five juniors, won't be so bad, but the No. 2 unit, made up at present of eight sophomores, one junior and two seniors, is something you just can't tell about. Our replacements will have to come from a squad of 20 sophomores and a couple of juniors."

Cut and Dried

The situation is cut and dried. If the newcomers can't stand the pressure, then Barnhill will be forced to throw out the unit system in favor of individuals and start looking for "iron" men.

The search may start no later than tomorrow when the Vols meet a seasoned Furman team anxious to make a showing on behalf of the Southern Conference.

Backfield Talent

Although they'll be outweighed, the Vols will have an edge in backfield talent with speedy Johnny Butler and Bobby Cifers, the sophomore stand-out, at tailbacks, Jim Schwartzinger and Max Partin at wingbacks, Bill Nowling at fullback and big Ike Peel at blocking back.

After this affair, Barnhill will have two weeks in which to prepare for Duke, one of the three top teams that appear on the Vols' schedule. Then the Vols will tackle Dayton, Alabama, Cincinnati, Louisiana State, Howard College, Boston College, Kentucky and Vanderbilt in succession.

Eagles Book Sophomores In Line-Up

Only two changes in the eleven hailed as Boston College's first team at the outset of fall practice, Sept. 1, will go into effect with the opening of the season against St. Anslem College at Alumni Field, tomorrow afternoon.

The newcomers to the line-up were shifted from different positions and immediately stepped into the starting eleven. They are Gil Bouley, 220-pound sophomore, changed from right to left tackle, and Rocco Canale, 231-pound right guard who reported as a left tackle.

Tabbed for Honors

Bouley, the most-heralded sophomore on the squad, comes from Jewitt City, Conn., and already is being tabbed for future All-America honors by those who saw him perform as a freshman last Fall, and during the Spring drills. Bouley's continued inprovement prompted Coach Denny Myers to switch him from the right to left side where he had been running behind Capt. Al Morro, regular right tackle.

Canale, the heaviest man on the squad but by no means the slowest, played considerably last year as a tackle. Al Fiorentino, who comes from Watertown, N. Y., the same town as Canale, was originally slated to be the Eagles' No. 1 right guard. An ankle injury incurred in one of the first scrimmages has handicapped Fiorentino but the scrappy junior will be ready to face St. Anslem.

All Veterans

The remaining members of the starting team are all veterans:

Ends will be Henry Woronicz, left, and Don Currivan, right; Bouley, and Capt. Morro, tackles; Joe Repko, and Canale, guards; Fred Naumetz, center; Mickey Connolly, quarter; Terry Williams, left half; Frank Maznicki, right half, and Mike Holovak, fullback.

The line will average slightly in excess of 200-pounds, and the backfield average will be 187-pounds.

Foremost backfield reserves are Eddie Doherty, sophomore 178-pounds, slated to spell Connolly at quarterback in the Eagles' "T" formation; Jim Benedetto, right halfback, also a sophomore; Justin McGowan, Bob Jauron and Butch Kissell, three experienced seniors.

Tufts' Squad Mostly 'Green' But Shows Desire to Learn

"Green, but willing to learn."

That's just the way Coach Lew Manly of Tufts football squad summed up his boys before last night's scrimmage session on the Medford Oval. "There are a few veteran back," he said, "but the team as a whole will be made up of either sophomores or last year's reserves who saw little regular action."

"The boys look very big out there," we observed.

"Yes, we will average about 10 pounds heavier this season than last. That, of course, can be an advantage if the boys use it advantageously," Coach Manly said batting down a stray football flung in our direction.

Veteran Backfield

Fortunately, the backfield which Coach Manly plans to field against Bowdoin will be a veteran quartet. Two of the backfield positions will be held down by the co-captains of the Jumbo eleven. At one of the halfback posts will be Robert Rutter, former Lawrence Academy star, and at fullback will be the triple threat Arthur Harrison. These boys both showed such excellent spirit last year that for the first time in Tufts' football history they were given the honor of sharing the leadership of the 1941 eleven. Rutter, while less spectacular than Harrison, is the boy who does the blocking on the offense and much of the tackling on the defense. Harrison does everything exceptionally well. His passing is accurate. His punting leaves little to be desired, and he can carry the ball with the best of them.

The remaining two veterans in the backfield are Grant Curtis, a 180 pounder from Brockton, and Robert Bissett, a speedy youngster from Andover Prep. In fact, he is the only junior of the four.

Tufts' coaches are giving most of their attention to the Jumbo line. As it appeared yesterday the forward wall will be made up mostly of sophomores. Four of the boys lining up on the "A" team were second year men and the positions they filled were at the two guard posts, center, and an end.

Sampson Sensation

The trio in the center of the line were Anthony DeTeso, formerly of Winchester High, handling the ball, and two hard charging lads by the name of George Sweeney and Antonio Zulla flanking him.

Creating somewhat of a sensation on the Medford squad this season is Alan Sampson, son of the former Tufts Coach, Arthur Sampson, now expert writer of football. Young Sampson is a six footer weighing well over 170 pounds. Because of his speed and long reach Manly is planning to use him at end and the way he is handling the assignments demanded by that position may win him a starting berth for the opening game.

Another end that will be playing his first varsity football at Tufts, and who is bound to see plenty of action this year, is Howard Redgate, a junior. Redgate, Captain of the basketball team, was ineligible last year but if he carries on this season where he left off during his freshman year Coach Manly will have one of his flanks well taken care of.

Three veterans are back to fight for a starting berth at the tackle position. Reider F. Anderson, because of his 230 pounds, is fairly certain to win one post, while George Mernick and Russell Rowell, both juniors, will battle for the other starting position. They must outdo three sophomore tackle aspirants first, however, as Alvin Buck, with his 204 pounds, William Armington, and Kenneth Leach are bound to be given consideration.

Reserves Needed

Like all small colleges Tufts's main problem this season will be adequate reserves. However, Coach Manly will be able to field a fairly good second string backfield with Philip Finn, a veteran reserve of the last two years, at fullback; John Manly, no kin to the coach, and Samuel Moschella, a senior and junior, respectively, halfbacks; and Richard Watkins, another junior, at quarterback. All of these boys have been under fire and will be capable substitutes for the regulars.

Reserve strength will be weak in the line and Coach Manly hopes his first stringers will become 60-minute men. However, several other sophomore linemen will bear watching including Peter Coffin, from Billerica High, and Robert Nardone, product of Newton High. Two veteran centers also will be available in Harvey Brooks and Elwood Richardson. At the present Sophomore DeTeso has the call on the pivot position.

Tufts's schedule this year is one of the hardest in many years. Only three games will be played at home out of the eight scheduled. Leading off with Bowdoin at the Medford Oval on Saturday, Sept. 27, the Jumbos go away for three consecutive Saturdays taking on Middlebury, Bates, and Brown. They stop just long enough in Medford to play Williams and then wind up the season at Northeastern, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts State. The schedule:

Sept. 27, Bowdoin at Tufts; Oct. 4, Tufts at Middlebury; Oct. 11, Tufts at Bates; Oct. 18, Tufts at Brown; Oct. 25, Williams at Tufts; Nov. 1, Tufts at Northeastern; Nov. 8, Tufts at New Hampshire; and Nov. 15, Tufts at Massachusetts State.

Shawmut Nine Is Headed For New York Game

Members of the championship Shawmut Bank baseball team, winners of 17 straight games in the bank and insurance division of the Boston Park League, left for New York this afternoon for a play-off game tomorrow with the Public National Bank team of New York.

The Shawmut boys were given a send-off as they left the main office of the bank at 4 p. m. Henry J. Nichols, vice-president, congratulated Chris Nourse, manager, and each individual member of the team.

Accompanying the team were George D. Grimm, Auditor; Clarence W. Loud, Jr., President of the Bank Club; Horace A. Danforth, Director of Publicity; Chester Matson and Meyer Kane, official scorer.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Alf Anderson, Pirates — His triple drove in winning run against Dodgers.

Frank Demaree, Braves—Socked homer with two on in first inning to point way to victory over Cardinals.

Jake Mooty, Cubs—Pitched four-hit ball against Giants.

Ray Starr and Frank McCormick, Reds—Former shut out Phillies in first game, McCormick hit three-run homer to help win nightcap.

Bob Feller, Indians—Beat Red Sox with eight-hit hurling.

Walter Masterson, Senators—Choked off Browns' ninth-inning rally by fanning pinchhitter with tying and winning runs on base.

This is Nebraska's 52nd football campaign. It record to date is 292 won, 94 lost, and 31 tied.

Phillies Have Much to Say About Waning Days of Race

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—The Phillies, ordinarily as noisy as a hill of ants, are going to have a lot to say about which team wins the National League pennant, thanks to a queer quirk in the schedule which finds them meeting the Brooklyn Dodgers seven times in the waning days of the season.

Nobody has been paying much attention to the Phillies. After all, you don't go down into the cellar to listen to the crickets chirp when there's a big party going on upstairs, and that's quite a party the Dodgers and Cardinals are staging.

But all of a sudden the Dodgers and Cardinals are acutely aware that there is a team in the league known as the Philadelphia Phillies, and that these same Phillies are going to stand up on their hind legs and in their best "unaccustomed as I am . . ." manner present the pennant either to Brooklyn or St. Louis.

Looks Easy on Surface

On the surface it looks easy for the Dodgers, and it may turn out to be just that. The Brooklyns have won 13 of the 15 games already played with the Phils.

But the Phillies of July aren't the Phillies of September, and if they continue to follow Hans Lobert's advice they may turn out to be tougher than expected.

Hans is the brawny, hooplegged coach who bears a remarkable resemblance to Hans Wagner. When Doc Prothro was sent on a scouting expedition, possibly to find a team his Phillies could beat, Hans was put in charge. The day the Phillies were mathematically eliminated from the race, having lost 78 games, and were relieved of the strain of competing for the pennant, Lobert assembled the squad and said in effect:

"All you guys can do something, or you wouldn't be in the major leagues. Now every man get out there and do the best he can in what he can do best, and we at least can have some fun losing."

With this encouragement the players began to act natural. They just went out and played with corner-lot abandon, with remarkable results.

Improvement

From June 8 to July 24 the club had won only five of the 39 games for the remarkably negative percentage of .128. Starting Aug. 10 the Phils won 14 while losing 21, a record which, although not the pace of a team that is going anywhere in particular, at least was an improvement, and not bad for the Phils.

That means that the club has been winning about two out of five games lately, and if they keep up that average through their games with the Dodgers it would cause plenty of concern along the banks of the Gowanus.

Lobert himself is a carefree, fun-loving individual with a penchant for practical jokes. He's built like a tank, but oddly enough his greatest diamond fame was earned as a sprinter, and his record of 13.8 seconds for circling the bases from a sprinter's start still stands.

So the Dodgers had best beware. There's nothing more dangerous than a club that has nothing to lose, and if the Phils have anything left to lose it's just an oversight.

Sports Around the Hub

The decision that it would not be advisable for Bob McLaughry to play football again, is a sad blow to Dartmouth, the Dartmouth coach, and the football fan in general. Tuss McLaughry, father of Bob, enjoyed a happy situation while at Brown when his other son, John, played and starred under his direction.

Young Bob, in the very own words of his father, would have been a better player than John, has been refused permission to play again due to an old injury. This being McLaughry's first year as coach of the Big Green practically every football fan had looked forward to the father-and-son combination. It was the human interest sort of situation and would have made grand copy for the sports writers.

Aside from the personal angle in the loss of the youngster is the practical fact that Dartmouth is now minus a truly great fullback prospect which, along with the loss of six outstanding sophomores through scholastic difficulties, hampers the debut of the new coach.

* * *

Boston will be the scene of its first collegiate football game of the season tomorrow afternoon when Boston College entertains St. Anselm's at Alumni Field. The Eagles tapered off today in preparation for the opening tilt. Coach Denny Myers doesn't expect to name his starting lineup until late this afternoon.

* * *

Harvard's "A" team came in for some praise from Coach Dick Harlow yesterday. After their scrimmage session, which was the fourth of the year, Harlow told the boys their blocking was the best they had shown so far. Three boys were moved into the first string lineup as the result of good work. They were Russ Stannard, reserve tackle; George Heiden, veteran blocking back, and Frank Lyman, quarterback.

* * *

Boston University will start eight sophomores in the Terrier's practice game with Providence at Nickerson Field tomorrow afternoon. Coach Pat Hanley, who expected to depend on second-year men to a great extent this year, figures the more seasoning his sophomores can get the better they'll function when actual combat begins.

* * *

It is sophomores that are attracting all the attention at Yale so far this season. In fact, they were a dime a dozen as Yale romped through stiff practice scrimmage sessions yesterday. Ed Taylor scored two touchdowns, Jack Ferguson, last year's freshman captain, threw two touchdown passes and Hugh Wallace, Brooks Smith, and Ken Hoopes all broke away for long jaunts.

* * *

Coach "Skip" Stahley watched his Brown eleven do some fancy stepping in yesterday's practice scrimmage with two sophomore backs, Roy Swingler and Bob Margarida, race all over the field behind good blocking.

* * *

A new name popped up in the Northeastern football discussions today, for Leonard Bolonsky have looked so good in recent practice sessions that he may win himself a first-string guard spot by the time the Huskies open against Vermont a week from tomorrow at Huntington Field.

* * *

Coach Lloyd Jordan at Amherst just jogged his squad through light practice sessions this week preferring to get play assignments down pat before giving his charges more rugged work. The Lord Jeffs open against Bates a week from Saturday.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Williams	427	119	173	35	116	.405
Cronin	499	95	158	15	94	.317
Fox	259	40	81	0	28	.313
Foxx	479	86	141	19	104	.294
Finney	477	81	139	3	51	.291
Peacock	251	27	72	0	28	.287
Tabor	466	59	132	15	99	.283
Di Maggio	535	113	149	7	49	.279
Doerr	474	66	132	16	82	.278
Pytlak	316	35	84	1	35	.266
Spence	199	22	47	2	24	.236
Newsome	213	27	48	2	16	.225
Flair	6	0	1	0	0	.167
Carey	17	7	2	0	2	.118

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Dudra	15	2	5	0	1	.333
Cooney	425	51	125	0	27	.318
Hassett	374	56	106	1	38	.280
West	442	62	121	12	64	.274
Rowell	454	48	124	5	56	.272
Moore	371	39	100	5	44	.270
Sisti	504	67	134	1	43	.266
Waner	307	38	81	2	41	.264
Miller	551	54	134	6	64	.243
Gremp	15	7	19	0	10	.240
Masi	161	17	38	3	17	.230
Demaree	139	22	31	2	16	.223
Berres	264	21	53	1	19	.201
Roberge	144	11	24	0	14	.194
Montgomery	32	4	10	0	4	.192

Motorboat Shorts

The Federal-Mogul Corporation, of Detroit, has expanded its Marine Division, acquiring a separate plant for the production of propellers, struts and rudders in Detroit and constructing a new marine foundry at Greenville, Mich.

* * *

The Eastern outboard racing season will be extended into October for the first time in many years when the New Jersey Outboard Association stages a fall regatta program at Snipe's Beach, Secaucus, N. J., on Oct. 12.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 1 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

Baseball Games

Today

American League

(No games scheduled.)

National League

Chicago at St. Louis.
(Only game scheduled.)

Tomorrow

American League

New York at Boston.
Detroit at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Washington.

National League

Boston at New York (2).
Chicago at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia (2).
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati (2).

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .405; Travis, Washington, .358.

Runs—Williams, Boston, 129; Di Maggio, New York, 116.

Runs Batted In—Keller, New York, 122; Di Maggio, New York, and Williams, Boston, 118.

Hits—Travis, Washington, 205; Heath, Cleveland, 187.

Doubles—Di Maggio, New York, 40; Judnich, St. Louis, 39.

Triples—Heath, Cleveland, 13; Travis, Washington, 17.

Home Runs—Williams, Boston, 35; Keller, New York, 33.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 28; Kuhel, Chicago, 19.

Pitching—Gomez, New York, 15-4; Ruffing, New York, 15-5.

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .335; Mize, St. Louis, .317.

Runs—Reiser, Brooklyn, 110; Hack, Chicago, 107.

Runs Batted In—Camilli, Brooklyn, 113; Young, New York, 101.

Hits—Hack, Chicago, 177; Reiser, Brooklyn, 172.

Doubles—Reiser, Brooklyn, 39; Mize, St. Louis, 38.

Triples—Reiser, Brooklyn, 16; Fletcher, Pittsburgh, 13.

Home Runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, 33; Ott, New York, 27.

Stolen Bases—Murtaugh, Philadelphia, 18; Handley, Pittsburgh, and Frey, Cincinnati, 16.

Pitching—Riddle, Cincinnati, 17-4; White, St. Louis, 17-6.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Warren C. Giles, president of International League and president of Rochester Club, accepted job as general manager of Cincinnati Reds, replacing Larry MacPhail, who

Pennant Race At a Glance

By the Associated Press

The Brooklyn Dodgers stumbled into trouble yesterday when they lost their tempers and a ball game to the Pirates 6-5, but the St. Louis Cardinals went sprawling, too, 4-1 against the Boston Braves.

As a result the Dodgers continued to hold perilously to their one-game National League lead as they rode out of the West to finish the season against the last-place Phillies and the seventh-place Braves.

The Dodgers touched off another one of their late-inning explosions, scoring five runs in the eighth, but they blew up when Umpire George Magerkurth called a balk on Hugh Casey to let in the tying run.

Casey threw three straight wild pitches while the bases were empty and when Magerkurth reprimanded him for making a "travesty" of the game, Manager Leo Durocher assailed the umpire and was banished from the field. Casey then walked the batter, Al Lopez, and served a triple to Alf Anderson for the deciding run.

In St. Louis the Cardinals were held to six hits by Manny Salvo and were beaten on two home runs off Mort Cooper. Frank Demaree hit one with two aboard in the first inning and Gene Moore collected the other.

The standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.	T.P.
Brooklyn	93	52	.641		9
St. Louis	91	52	.636	1	10

Remaining schedule:

Brooklyn—Sept. 19 open date; 20 at Philadelphia (2); 21 at Philadelphia (2); 22 at Philadelphia; 23 open date; 24 at Boston; 25 at Boston; 26 open date; 27 Philadelphia; 28 Philadelphia.

St. Louis—19 Chicago; 20 Chicago; 21 Chicago (2); 22 open date; 23 at Pittsburgh (2); 24 at Pittsburgh; 25 at Pittsburgh; 26 open date; 27 at Chicago; 28 at Chicago. Total 11 games.

Oddities

Last year Eddie Dyer sent his Houston club home in the Texas league race by a margin of 16 games. This year, two weeks before the finish, the Buffs cinched the flag while 19½ games ahead. The Buffs won also in 1939.

* * *

Dorothy Foster, who gave Marion Miley such a battle in the Women's Western golf championship, is a piano teacher.

* * *

This year's draft wasn't so hard on baseball. In 1918 the majors had to quit play on Sept. 1.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 18

International League (Finals)
Montreal 12, Newark 4. (Best-of-seven series tied, 1-1).

American Association (Semi-Finals)
Louisville 4, Minneapolis 1. (Louisville wins series, 4-2).

Pacific Coast League
San Diego 3-4, Hollywood 2-0 (3, 7 innings).
Sacramento 3, Oakland 0.
Seattle 5, Los Angeles 3.
San Francisco 7, Portland 6.

Texas League (Finals)
Dallas 5, Tulsa 4 (10 innings) (Dallas leads series, 3-2).

Southern Association (Finals)
Nashville 9, Atlanta 2. (Best-of-seven series tied, 3-2).

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders and ties in each league)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Williams, Red Sox	138	427	129	173	.405
Travis, Senators	142	573	101	205	.358
Di Maggio, Yanks	131	513	116	181	.354
Reiser, Dodgers	138	518	110	172	.335
Mize, Cardinals	126	473	689	150	.317
Hack, Cubs	144	580	107	177	.316
Medwick, Dodgers	124	503	96	159	.316
Cooney, Braves	117	427	51	135	.316

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Williams, R. Sox	35	Camilli, Dodgers	33
Keller, Yanks	33	Ott, Giants	27
Henrich, Yanks	31	Nicholson, Cubs	25

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Keller, Yanks	122	Camilli, Dodgers	113
Williams, R. Sox	116	Young, Giants	101
Di Maggio, Yanks	116	Mize, Cardinals	100

Named Rockets

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Philadelphia's entry in the American Ice Hockey League will be known this year as the "Rockets," officials of the Arena, new owners of the club, announce. The name was chosen in a poll. Last year the Philadelphia club, the farm club of the New York Rangers, was known as the "Ramblers."

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Frank Thomas signed extension of contract to coach Alabama's football team, ending Jan. 1, 1944.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

Yesterday

CLEVELAND	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Boudreau ss	4	0	1	2	2	5	0
Edwards lf	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Keltner 3b	3	1	1	1	0	1	0
Heath rf	4	2	3	7	1	0	0
Campbell cf	4	1	2	2	3	0	0
Grimes 1b	5	0	2	4	10	0	0
Mack 2b	5	0	1	1	2	4	0
Desautels c	3	0	1	1	7	0	0
Feller p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	36	6	11	21	27	11	0

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Finney rf	4	0	2	2	0	0	0
Cronin ss	4	0	0	0	4	2	0
Williams lf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Foxx 1b	4	1	1	3	10	2	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	1	1	3	3	0
Peacock c	4	0	2	2	6	1	0
H. Newsome p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Spence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson p	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
†Flair	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	1	6	10	27	12	1

*Batted for Johnson in seventh. †Batted for Wilson in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Runs batted in, Heath 3, Grimes 2, Mack, Doerr, Two-base hits, Grames 2, Boudreau, Heath. Three-base hit, Foxx. Home runs, Heath, Mack. Double plays, Cronin and Doerr; Peacock and Doerr. Left on bases, Cleveland 10, Boston 8. Bases on balls, off Feller 2, off H. Newsome 2, off Johnson 3, off Wilson 2. Struck out, by Feller 7, by H. Newsome, by Johnson 3, by Wilson. Hits, off H. Newsome, 5 in 3 innings (none out in 3d); off Johnson, 3 in 5 innings; off Wilson, 3 in 2 innings. Losing pitcher, H. Newsome. Umpires, Basil, Passarella and Rommel. Time, 2h. 18m. Attendance, 8,304.

Braves

Yesterday

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 2b	4	0	2	2	1	2	0
Cooney 1b	4	1	2	2	11	1	0
Rowell lf	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
E. Moore cf	4	2	2	3	5	0	0
Demaree rf	3	1	1	4	1	0	0
Miller ss	4	1	1	1	1	3	0
Roberge 2b	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Berres c	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Salvo p	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	34	4	8	14	27	10	0

ST. LOUIS							
Brown 3b	3	0	1	1	1	2	0
Hopp cf	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Musial rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Mize 1b	3	0	1	2	7	0	0
Crabtree lf	4	1	1	3	2	0	0
Crespi 2b	3	0	0	0	5	2	1
†Dusak	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marion	3	0	1	1	4	3	0
‡Sewell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manesse c	1	0	1	1	2	0	0
W. Cooper c	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
M. Cooper p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Padgett	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoun p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	1	6	9	27	8	1

*Batted for M. Cooper in seventh. †Batted for Crespi in ninth. ‡Batted for Marion in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Runs batted in, Demaree 3, Marion, E. Moore. Two-base hit, Mize. Three-base hit, Crabtree. Home runs, Demaree, E. Moore. Double plays, Cooney, unassisted; Roberge, Miller and Cooney. Left on base, Boston 4, St. Louis 7. Base on balls, by Salvo 4, by Shoun. Struck out, by Salvo, by M. Cooper 3, by Shoun. Hits, off M. Cooper, 6 in 7 innings; off Shoun, 2 in 2 innings. Losing pitcher, M. Cooper. Time, 2h. 3m. Umpires, Reardon, Conlan and Goetz. Attendance (paid), 2709.

Arkansas' Reputation as 'Passingest Team' May Be Safeguarded by Sophomore

David Paul Jones Expected To Carry Razorback Load

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—A youthful sophomore with the pronounced American name of David Paul Jones is expected to carry the load this fall in the University of Arkansas' effort to retain its reputation as "the passingest football team in the Nation."

Last year Coach Fred C. Thomsen's Razorbacks earned this title by flinging 218 passes in 10 games—tops in the Nation—but gone this year is the team's ace passer, Harold Hamberg. This overworked little chucker recently accepted a United States Naval Academy appointment and will not return to the hill country school.

In his place, Coach Thomsen is tutoring Jones, a 180-pound back from Fort Smith, Ark., who showed unusual ability at the passing game during his freshman year.

Lean Pickings

With such a fellow around the Ozark Mountain institution this fall, Arkansas' gridiron foes can expect to meet a team potentially dangerous at all times, although as a whole, the Razorbacks have lean pickings this fall insofar as material is concerned.

But as long as there is a passer on hand, Coach Thomsen's charges are capable of anything. Southwest mentors have not forgotten how the Razorbacks last fall, the weakest member of the loop in 1940, gained an unexpected victory over the University of Mississippi, one of the Deep South's greatest combinations last year, because the Hog passes were clicking.

To build up the best machine possible, Coach Thomsen is making backs out of centers and tackles out of quarterbacks this year. For example, Clayton Wynne, 210-pound tackle on the 1940 team, is being made into an end; Robert Forte and Bratton Haynes, freshmen ends last season, have been drilled for backfield assignments, while David Scarborough is being trained to play both guard and fullback.

Not Satisfied With Backfield

It is apparent from these shifts that Coach Thomsen believes he has more than enough strength at the wing posts, but is not satisfied with play in the backfield.

At the end posts will be four pass-snatchers, O'Neal Adams, R. C. Pitts, Virgil Johnson and Wynne. It is evident that Coach Thomsen believes an end's only duty is to catch passes because three of the four players were stars in Arkansas' champion basketball team.

There will be plenty of weight and experience in the center of the line. At tackle are two veterans, Jeff Coats, 210-pound senior, and Firman Bynum, 195 pounds, and at guards, Jack Clark, 220 pounds, and Walter Sisson, 204 pounds.

Coach Thomsen is the only coach in the Southwest who is not studying play at the center position. While other mentors of the league are looking for one outstanding man for the pivot post, Coach Thomsen has two on hand, Daryk Cato and Ken Hayden, both seniors with plenty of experience behind them.

Nearly everyone on the squad may be tried in the backfield before Coach Thomsen decides on a backfield combination, but a safe guess is that when the Razorbacks take the field in their opening game the starters will be Jones, Felice Cialone, junior blocking back, and Hubert Barker and Aubrey Neel, two veterans of last season's team.

Best Chance

Sophomore players with the best chance of breaking into the first-string group are Johnson, at end; Paul Paladino, at guard; Don Richards, at tackle, and Frank Delmonego, in the backfield. Of course, Jones, the boy who can pass, is virtually a cinch for a backfield assignment.

Critics are picking the Porkers for the cellar post in the Southwest Conference race, but it would not be surprising to see the Hogs win their share of the games. Their biggest handicap will be reserves.

The 1941 Arkansas schedule is:

Sept. 27—Oklahoma Teachers.
Oct. 4—Texas Christian; 11—Baylor at Waco; 18—University of Texas at Austin; 24—Detroit University at Detroit (night).
Nov. 1—Texas A. & M. at Little Rock; 8—Rice Institute at Houston; 15—Southern Methodist; 22—Mississippi at Memphis, Tenn.; 27—Tulsa University at Tulsa.

J. H.

Brooklyn Loses Stormy Decision at Pittsburgh

By the Associated Press

The Brooklyn Dodgers took their minds off baseball long enough yesterday to lose a critical game to the Pittsburgh Pirates, 6-5, and they also lost their venture with Umpire George Magerkurth. But good fortune saw the Dodgers through their hours of travail once again by bringing the Boston Braves a 4-1 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals. This kept Brooklyn in front of the National League by one game with the standing:

	Won	Lost	Games To Play
Brooklyn	93	52	9
St. Louis	91	52	10

The rumpus at Pittsburgh was one of those wild sideshows for which the delirious Dodgers have become famous. The game was tense all the way, with the Pirates hopping on Fred Fitzsimmons, their old nemesis, for four runs in the fourth, and Johnny Lanning holding the Dodgers to two singles through seven scoreless innings.

Gustine Hit

There was a rumbling of trouble in the seventh when Larry French, who had relieved Fitz, hit Frank Gustine with a pitch and Gustine threw his bat at the pitcher. But the volcano really erupted in the eighth.

The Dodgers dug up five runs in a breath-taking rally after two were out, and then set out to hold their 5-4 lead.

Luke (Hot Potato) Hamlin went to the mound and gave a single to the first batter, Vince Di Maggio, who reached second as Joe Medwick fumbled. Big, chubby Hugh Casey was pushed in and got the next two men out, with Di Maggio moving to third. He also got two strikes on Al Lopez. Then he balked and Umpire Magerkurth waved Di Maggio home with the tying run. There was a mass protest by the Dodgers which lasted for five minutes, then subsided.

Casey Warned

Casey was infuriated, however, and threw the next three balls over the heads of Magerkurth, Lopez and his own catcher, Mickey Owen. Magerkurth went to the mound and told him, "You can't make a travesty of this ball game."

Durocher rushed between the two, shoved Casey out of the way and stormed at Magerkurth in language that the umpire later modestly termed "bitter." Finally Magerkurth ordered the manager out of the game. Casey walked Lopez, Alf Anderson tripled, and a potential Brooklyn victory flew out the window.

The feud with Magerkurth continued under the stands after the game until Bill Stewart broke up the wrangling. Durocher broke up some chairs and odds and ends after he got to the dressing room, too, but this didn't do the Dodgers any good.

Cardinals Beaten

What did do them some good was Boston's beating the Cards. Frank Demaree got his only hit of the series at St. Louis in the first inning—a homer with two on—and Gene Moore clouted another with the bases empty in the sixth. With this backing, Manny Salvo held the Cards to six hits and won easily.

The Redbirds would have taken the lead by two percentage points if they had won. They play the Chicago Cubs today while the Dodgers have an open date, but victory still would leave them a half game out of first place.

In yesterday's other games, the Cincinnati Reds swept their second straight double-header from the Phillies, 5-0 and 9-2. Ray Starr, a seasoned minor leaguer, pitched the shutout, and Frahk McCormick hit a three-run homer to lead the attack in the nightcap.

The Cubs took fifth place away from the New York Giants by beating them, 7-1, on the four-hit hurling of Jake Mooty and a six-run rally in the seventh inning.

Bob Feller acquired his 24th victory with an eight-hit pitching job that led Cleveland to a 6-1 triumph over the Boston Red Sox. Jeff Heath hit a three-run homer in the first.

The Washington Senators repulsed the St. Louis Browns, 9-8.

Zamperini Called

TORRANCE, Calif., Sept. 19 (AP)—Lou Zamperini, former Southern California mile ace, has been ordered to report for induction into the Army Sept. 29. He holds the N. C. A. A. mile record of 4:08.3.

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Problem Picture

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British Soccer, 1941

The problem being to find the crowd, spot Nazi airmen, and keep soccer football going at the same time. It has been solved, and the third British wartime season got under way on Aug. 30.

Brooklyn Fan Has Priority In Allotments

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Every person who purchases a ticket for a World Series game in Brooklyn will be all but photographed to prevent speculation.

The name and address of each purchaser, together with the ticket number, will be placed on file, and a limit of four sets is placed on any one order, President Larry MacPhail announced yesterday.

MacPhail said the club already has returned certified checks and money orders totaling more than $100,000, submitted for blocks of seats. He said the regular Brooklyn customers would be taken care of first, followed by Manhattan supporters, and then the country at large. He estimated about 100,000 fans would like to see the games, but that, with only about 24,000 reserved seats or less available, about 88,000 applicants would be disappointed if two sets of tickets were allotted each of the 12,000 successful applicants.

To remedy this, he is arranging to set aside 5,000 seats which will be sold on a single-game basis to those who applied but were unable to get sets of tickets. In this way 15,000 fans will see at least one game, whereas only 5,000 would see all the games if the seats were sold for the series.

Apparently disturbed by reports that the sale was being handled improperly and with little consideration for the loyal fans, MacPhail asked a committee headed by Ford C. Frick, National League President, to inspect the arrangements.

Frick issued a statement to the effect that the committee had found the tickets were being handled fairly and competently. The Brooklyn fan, it added, "is the first concern of the club in all ticket allotments."

Soldier to See 'Them' Dodgers In World Series

CAMP WHEELER, Ga., Sept. 19 (AP)—Inspired by the loyalty of a soldier fan from Brooklyn, this Army camp 'way down in Georgia has aligned itself solidly behind the Dodgers' drive for the National League pennant.

The principal character in the baseball drama is Private Murray Waldenburg of (5805 18th Avenue) Brooklyn, who bristled in resentment when an officer, greeting him on arrival, spoke lightly of Dodger chances to play in the World Series.

Yesterday a telephone call came from the New York Journal-American to the camp commander, Brigadier General John H. Hester, inquiring if Private Waldenburg could attend the World Series games at the newspaper's expense—if Brooklyn wins out.

Said General Hester: "I'm a Brooklyn fan myself. I'll be more than happy to have Private Waldenburg see these games. In fact I wish I were free to go with him."

Excitedly remarked Private Waldenburg: "This is nearly the happiest moment of my life. The happiest will come when them Dodgers clinch that pennant."

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	97	49	.664	
Boston	79	67	.541	18
Chicago	73	74	.497	24½
Cleveland	71	74	.490	25½
Detroit	71	75	.486	26
St. Louis	65	79	.451	31
Washington	64	80	.444	32
Philadelphia	62	84	.425	35

Results Sept. 18

Cleveland 6, Boston 1.
Washington 9, St. Louis 8.
Only games scheduled.

And Talking of . . . Soccer

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Welcome Freshness

LONDON—Although travel difficulties have led London's Soccer clubs to withdraw from the Football League's tournament and to organize one of their own, amid much argument, Association Football in Britain next winter is to follow the same general plan as that in 1940-41. That is to say, there are scheduled international matches, representative games of various other kinds, League play and Cup play (in competitions substituted for the normal peace-time ones), amateur club play, and school and university play.

In all big-time Soccer here since the war, and outside it among the amateur clubs, service players with an afternoon to themselves have been the dominant characters. This meant that professionals, giving only their spare time to a game that was formerly their living, approached it in what might be termed "the amateur spirit." And that has meant—in my view at any rate—the infusion of a welcome freshness into a sport which had been developed by the paid exponents of it into a rather serious and stereotyped business.

In other words, the game that had become an industrious money-spinner became just a game once more. The professionals, receiving only 30 shillings a match for turning out, seemed to be playing entirely for the pleasure it gave them, and crowds were too pleased at seeing them in action to be harshly critical.

Not Taken Too Seriously

In view of the peculiar circumstance, the League competitions could not be taken too seriously, and, as a consequence, victory was not such a vital concern as in the peace-time set-up.

In order to lessen traveling, which is by no means easy in the winter with long hours of blackout, clubs have been grouped for war tournament purposes on a two-regional basis (North and South), bearing no relation to the normal constitution of the English League's four divisions, and the personnel of teams has varied constantly, according to whether players were available or not.

As professional players were allowed to turn out for the clubs they could most conveniently reach, if they could not easily reach the ones with which they are ordinarily associated, relatively obscure clubs sometimes fielded sides including the most glittering stars and famous clubs were sometimes represented by mixed talent that would have worried fans and directors enormously in the old days. But it has all been good fun, even if there was no money in it for the clubs—as indeed there was not, generally speaking.

There was money, however, in the various international games, which drew big crowds. And that money benefited war charities by many thousands of pounds. The Cup Final, this year, was, however, a lucrative proposition to the clubs engaged. For it resulted in a tie (one goal each) at the first time of asking, and a replay took place at Blackburn, where Preston North End defeated the Arsenal of London, by two goals to nil. Their first meeting at Wembley was watched by 40,000 spectators and their second by 45,000. In the 1939-40 War Cup Final at Wembley, West Ham United of London beat Blackburn Rovers, 1-0.

Point System

While the 1941 Cup Final was thus a two-game affair by accident, so to speak, earlier rounds of the tournament for the War Cup were double-barrelled by arrangement. Clubs drawn to oppose one another met first on the home ground of one, then on the home ground of the other, and the aggregate of goals scored in the two matches determined the issue. In peace-time, of course, a cup-tie was a one-match affair, which provided no such opportunity to retrieve failure, and a club defeated was a club thenceforward out of the hunt for that season.

League football has been scheduled to start up for 1941-42 on Aug. 30 — the North and South competitions are listed to run until Dec. 26—and this time the standings will be based not on decimals worked out from goal averages as was the case last winter, but by the peace-time system of points, which the fans greatly prefer.

Last season the North Regional League tournament was won by Preston North End and the South Regional by the Crystal Palace Club. Fixtures in other main competitions, apart from those already mentioned, were: Scottish Cup—Glasgow Rangers; London War Cup — Reading; Southern Scottish League—Glasgow Rangers; Western Regional Cup—Lovell's Athletic; South Wales and Monmouthshire Cup—Cardiff City; Inter-Allied Services Cup—British Army; Combined Counties' Cup—Middlesborough; Lancashire Cup — Manchester United; Midland Cup — Leicester City.

Arranging the 1941-42 program has not been exactly a harmonious performance. The eleven London clubs decided that they were called upon to do too much traveling—between them, they had the entire responsibility for providing Welsh clubs with matches and were confronted with the prospect of journeying 9,000 miles in four months—so they decided to break away from the League, conduct a competition among themselves. This got them in bad with the League and they were expelled. The Londoners then held a meeting at which they reaffirmed the decision to go ahead with their own plans. Immediate repercussions were felt outside London and it was anticipated that some clubs financially dependent to a great extent upon their matches with London sides — Norwich City, Southend United, Bournemouth, Portsmouth are among them—would have to close down. Many other contentious complications were foreseen.

Clothes Coupons

This is just one of the problems with which Soccer Solons have had to grapple. A new one that uprises in connection with 1941-42 relates to clothes coupons, of which 20 are needed for a footballer's playing kit. According to my old friend, George Allison, famous manager of the Arsenal Club, it costs between £400 and £500 to equip the players each season in normal times. And even half that represents a great number of coupons when 26 have to be surrendered for a civilian lounge suit.

Although Soccer clubs contributed £30,000 to the national exchequer by way of Entertainment Tax last season, most of them had a very thin time, financially. Attendance restrictions were operative in "evacuation" areas, and the Ministry of Home Security ruled that play had to be suspended during an air raid warning—until a "spotter" system was evolved to ensure that Nazi airmen did not spoil the game by dropping bombs on the crowd.

It was ruefully observed by club managers on certain occasions that the said Nazi airmen would have been hard put to it to discern the crowd, since the "spotters" seemed sometimes to comprise almost the entire audience.

That was in the short days of winter, when the blackout was exercising its most repressive effect upon travel. The season was extended from May 3 to June 7, however, following the precedent of 1939-40, and attendances steadily improved, although they were always kept down, of course, by the fact that national needs claimed a vast number of workers on Saturday afternoons and that people in the fighting and civilian forces were often unable to obtain leave.

A considerable degree of pressure was brought to bear upon the Football Association to permit public plays on Sundays. But the F. A. holds strong views as to the undesirability of Sunday Soccer and its unanimous decision went against relaxation of the rule beyond the giving of permission to workers to play on that day.

The biggest crowd of the war for a Soccer game has been the 75,000 spectators who assembled, at Hampden Park, Glasgow, May 3, 1941 to see England defeat Scotland by 3 goals to one. With players of so many nationalities in uniforms in England, the international Soccer in Britain has justified its name far more than it does in peacetime, when only England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales are concerned. But that—quite literally—is another story.

BULLETIN

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Ford Frick, President of the National League, today levied a fine of $150 on Leo Durocher, manager of Brooklyn's pennant-bound Dodgers, for his part in a heated dispute during yesterday's game between Brooklyn and Pittsburgh.

Riggs, Parker In Semifinal Coast Tennis

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19 (AP)—Bobby Riggs, United States singles champion and Frankie Parker, the one-time boy wonder from Altadena, Calif., reached the semifinal round of the Pacific southwest tennis tournament yesterday

Riggs tamed young Jack Kramer, Montebello, Calif., 6—2, 10—8, while Parker ended the giant-killer role played by Larry Dee of Stanford University, 8—6, 6—2. Dee had eliminated Don McNeill and veteran John Van Ryn.

Frank Kovacs, Oakland, and southpaw George Richards, who meet in the other semifinal, gained the round Wednesday.

Dorothy Bundy, Santa Monica, reached the semifinals with a 6—4, 3—6, 6—1 win over Louise Brough, Los Angeles, and Gracyn Wheeler Kelleher, Santa Monica, defeated Gertrude Dockstader, 6—3, 6—2.

Sarah Palfrey Cooke defeated Mary Arnold, 10—8, 4—6, 6—1, to meet Mrs. Kelleher in the semifinals. Miss Bundy plays Margaret Osborne of San Francisco in the other match.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	93	52	.641	
St. Louis	91	52	.636	1
Cincinnati	81	64	.559	12
Pittsburgh	78	66	.542	14½
Chicago	67	78	.462	26
New York	64	76	.457	26½
Boston	60	84	.417	32½
Philadelphia	40	102	.282	51½

Results Sept. 18

Boston 4, St. Louis 1.
Chicago 7, New York 1.
Pittsburgh 6, Brooklyn 5.
Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 0.
Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 2.

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 18

Northeast Oklahoma Teachers 13, Pittsburg (Kan.) Teachers 13 (tie).

In the Dugout

with Rumill

While the bouquets are being handed out for Brooklyn's melodramatic return to the National League pinnacle, don't forget Dolph Camilli. Somehow, the stylish first baseman doesn't seem to get the attention in the headlines that favor some of the other Dodgers. Perhaps it's because of his quiet, colorless, almost shy way of going about his business, rarely "popping off" where he can be heard from the stands, or getting involved with umpires.

But ask any ball player who, day after day, has been the most valuable man in the Dodger cast and the answer will be unanimous: "Camilli!"

Picked Camilli

A few weeks back Bill McKechnie, the Cincinnati manager, was asked: "Who, in your opinion, is the most valuable player in the league?" Bill pondered a moment, then answered: "Well, I'd say Terry Moore, before he was injured. But I'm not so sure now that he'll get it. I'd say either of those pitchers in Brooklyn." He meant, of course, Wyatt and Higbe. A while later McKechnie's attitude was aired to several Cincinnati players, who quickly—off the record—disagreed. They all picked Camilli, without a doubt.

The Cincinnati players, naturally, did not care to be quoted. It isn't good taste to disagree with your manager. But they made no secret, to the writer, of their selection as the No. 1 National Leaguer.

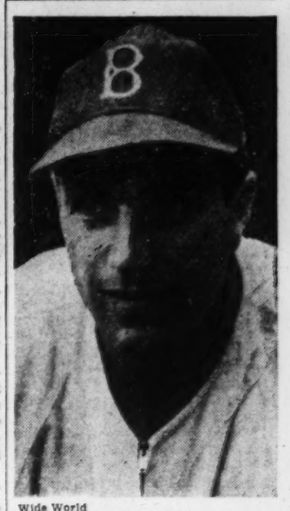
Perhaps McKechnie, at the moment, forgot about Camilli. Maybe, if approached today, Bill would admit that. But, on the other had, he has always been strong for the pitcher, and may have leaned toward Wyatt and Higbe for that reason.

Homer Leader

At any rate, the figures shout the name of Dolph Camilli. Sporting a comfortable lead in both the homer and run producing races, he stands a good chance to capture two of the three most coveted crowns in his circuit. Dolph is well behind the leaders in the batting race, but that fact does not dim his value as a team player.

The other day the Dodgers moved into St. Louis for their most important series of the year. The day before they had dropped a twin bill at Wrigley Field, while the Cardinals were winning two, reducing the Brooklyn lead to a mere game. Defeat in the opener at the Mound City might have shattered the Dodger morale completely and caused a general letdown in the remaining games of the series.

For a while there were dark clouds over the Dodger dugout. Ernie White, the rookie southpaw who had beaten the eastern contenders on four previous occasions, was breezing along confidently.



Wide World

Dolf Camilli

Then Camilli swung that big bat of his and the picture changed. A home run, with two on, forced the game into overtime. Billy Herman's clout clinched it later. The Dodgers, thanks to Dolph's power, had proved that they could bounce back from their damaging slump at Chicago.

This was not a novel experience for Camilli. He has been doing it all season. At least a dozen games were broken up in the ninth because he was there in the well-known clutch.

The first baseman has been wearing a Brooklyn uniform for four years. In three of them he has reached the 100-runs-batted-in level. In 1940 he missed by three tallies, all because an injury kept him out of a dozen or more games.

And Camilli's value does not end in the batter's box. Far from it. In a league which boasts such fancy-Dan first sackers as Elbie Fletcher, Babe Young, Frank McCormick and Babe Dahlgren, Camilli is right up there in the front line. Every day he takes errors away from Lavagetto, Reese and Herman. And when they get around to voting, Dolph will probably take that most valuable player award, too.

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Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1941

Associated Press Quotations

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 550,0
Previous day's sales 736,8
1941 volume to date 100,954,7
1940 volume to date 148,811,5

Stock Prices Ease Further In Dull Trade

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Stocks generally moved over into the losing column in today's market.

While there were a few losses of a point or so, declines of small fractions were the rule near the final hour. Dealings were slow from the start and transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of about 550,000 shares.

Buying incentives were lacking for most leaders, brokers said, and the usual trimming of commitments in preparation for the forthcoming week end served to put brakes on such recovery attempts as were made. London's apprehension over the Nazi advance in the Ukraine also was viewed as a somewhat bearish factor. The business picture showed no particular change.

Bonds and commodities followed an irregularly lower trail.

Among drooping stocks most of the day were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, J. I. Case, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Santa Fe, Standard Oil (N. J.), Dow Chemical, Eastman Kodak, and U. S. Gypsum.

Resistant shares included American Telephone, Pennsylvania, Phelps Dodge, Union Carbide, du Pont, Woolworth and Philip Morris.

Singer Mfg. was again pushed up in the Curb, along with Heyden Chemical. Backward were American Gas, Bell Aircraft, Glen Alden Coal and Creole Petroleum.

Bonds Generally Lower

Bond prices wilted today, with the exception of a slim handful of domestic and foreign issues that resisted the downtrend.

Losses ranged from mostly fractions to a few around a point toward the final hour among domestic corporate loans.

U. S. Treasuries firmed after early weakness and were as much as 2-32 of a point higher over the counter in quiet trading. Foreign dollar loans, particularly Japanese, lost ground.

Among the few corporates which held steady or improved were two issues which received a lion's share of attention—American Telephone 3s and Erie 5s of '75. The latter continued to improve on publication of the terms of a reorganization plan for the road.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept. Wheat:				
Chicago	1.19	1.16½	1.17¼	1.19
Minneapolis	1.13⅜	1.12⅜	1.12⅜	1.14⅜
Kansas City	1.12⅛	1.10⅜	1.11⅜	1.12⅞
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.72¾	.72½	.72½	.72½
Dec. Wheat:				
Chicago	1.22⅝	1.19¾	1.20½	1.22⅜
Minneapolis	1.16½	1.14⅝	1.14⅝	1.16⅜
Kansas City	1.16¼	1.13¾	1.14	1.15⅞
Winnipeg	.73⅝	.74⅛	.74⅛	.74⅝
May Wheat:				
Chicago	1.26⅜	1.23¾	1.24½	1.26¼
Minneapolis	1.20½	1.18	1.18	1.20
Kansas City	1.19	1.16¾	1.17⅜	1.18¾
Sept. Corn:				
Winnipeg	.78⅝	.78¼	.78⅜	.78⅜
Kansas City	.76⅞	.76⅛	.76⅛	.77
Dec. Corn:			.72½	.72½
Chicago				
Kansas City	.82½	.81¾	.81⅞	.82¼
Sept. Oats:	.74⅜	.74⅛	.74⅜	.75½
Chicago (new)	50¾	.48⅞	.49	.50⅜
Minneapolis				
Winnipeg (Oct)	.46⅞	.45⅝	.46	.46⅝
Rye, Chicago:			.45⅝	.46⅝
Sept. New	.73½	.71¾	.71¾	.73⅝
Dec.	.77¾	.74⅝	.74⅝	.77½
May	.83¼	.80	.80	.83

Soybeans

at Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct old	1.73	1.73½	1.72¾	1.72¾	1.74
Dec new	1.72½	1.73⅛	1.69¼	1.71	1.71
May	1.73¼	1.76⅝	1.72¾	1.74½	1.74¾
	1.78¾	1.82¼	1.77⅝	1.78¾	1.80⅛

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sep	10.65	10.65	10.50	10.50	10.62
Oct	10.75	10.77	10.55	10.55	10.62
Dec	11.15	11.17	10.82	10.95	11.12
Jan	11.35	11.87	10.95	11.12	11.30

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	90.4	95.4	95.3	95.1b	95.5
December	94.1b	94.2b			
March	93.4	93.4	93.0	93.0	93.5
		Tops			
October	127.8b	128.2a			
December	126.3b	126.5a			129.1
March	125.2	125.2	124.7	124.8	127.1
May	124.5	124.5	123.6	124.0	125.5

b—Bd. a—Asked.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	17.61	17.55	17.21	17.40	17.51
December	17.70	17.75	17.39	17.45	17.53
March	17.90	17.95	17.58	17.62	17.91
May	18.03	18.08	17.70	17.76	18.05
July	18.08	18.15	17.72	17.79	17.11

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	13.76	13.76	13.67	13.68	13.68
December	13.75	13.78	13.54	13.58	13.71

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	.....	.....	.....	14.15b	14.50
December	.....	.....	.....	14.50b	14.50
March	14.50	14.60	14.50	14.60	14.50
b-Bid.					

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Mch No3	2.75	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78
Wld May No 4	2.13½	2.13½	2.09	2.09	2.11

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	7.80	7.80	7.73	7.80	7.83
March	7.96	7.96	7.88	7.95	7.96

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	5.95	5.50	5.90	5.90	5.99

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
•November	35.55	35.55	35.35	35.40	35.55
•December	35.75	35.75	35.40	35.55	35.60
•January	35.75	35.75	35.50	35.60	35.60

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†October	29.40	29.45	29.15	.....	.....
†November	29.50	29.60	29.35	29.45	29.50
†December	29.80	29.80	29.60	29.60	29.80

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	2.36	2.36	2.25	2.30	2.36
January	3.10	3.10	3.01	3.06	3.05

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, eggs, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for potatoes, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55½	46	Abbott (1.60a)	4	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝	+ ⅜
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Sep10
7⅜	5½	Adams Exp (.15)	28	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
24½	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Sep18
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Sep18
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	8	43⅜	42	42	−1¾
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	16	⅜	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	3	8	7⅜	8	Sep17
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	8¼	8	8	Sep 8
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	5	21¼	20½	20½	Sep 9
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	8	23⅜	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	162½	162	163½	Sep18
13	10	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12½	12½	12¾	− ⅛
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	37	14½	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅜
8⅞	5¼	Allied Stores	33	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
53⅜	41⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	86	86	86	+ ⅝
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g	12	30⅜	29⅞	30	− ⅜
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
1⅜	1	Amal Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep12
20	10	Am Lea pf 3¾k	2	20	20	20	Sep15
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	58¾	58¾	58¾	− ⅜
19⅛	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	3	19⅜	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
58⅜	40	Am Airlines (1e)	2	47¼	46¾	46¾	−1⅜
9⅜	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	12	9¾	9½	9½	+ ⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bosch					
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh(1.40g)	1	6⅛	6	6	− ⅛
3	1	Am Cable & R	5	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	2	84	84	84	
185	171⅜	Am Can pf (7)	4	180	180	180	Sep 8
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	2	30¾	30⅝	30¾	− ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	8	71½	71⅜	71½	Sep18
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	1	21⅝	21¼	21¼	− ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep17
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	2	114	114	114	Sep16
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7	7	7	Sep17
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¾)	3	19	18⅝	18⅝	
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
24	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	17	24⅞	23½	23½	− ⅛
27⅞	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	33	28¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	9	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (3g)	4	37⅛	36¾	36¾	− ⅜
33½	27	Am Hide & Lea	3	31⅞	30⅝	30⅝	
51¼	44¼	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Sep11
2⅛	1½	Am Home (2.40)	5	48¼	48	48	− ⅜
28½	20	Am Ice	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	3⅛	Am Ice pf(1½e)	8	27½	27½	27½	Sep17
13¼	9⅝	Am Internat'l	25	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
50	45	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Sep16
17½	10¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Sep 8
95¼	79	Am Locomotive	3	13½	13¼	13¼	− ⅜
13¾	10¼	Am Loco pf 5¼k	2	89½	89½	89½	
6⅛	2¼	Am M & F (.74g)	3	12⅛	12	12	− ⅛
22⅜	15½	Am M & Metal	16	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
3¼	1	Am Metal (¾g)	5	22	21½	21½	− ⅛
46¾	30	Am Power & Lt	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅛
39	25	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	7	33¼	33	33¼	
7	6	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	4	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ⅜
15⅞	11⅞	Am Rad&S(1.45g)	19	6⅛	6	6	
7	4⅜	Am R Mill(1.05g)	5	14½	14½	14½	− ⅛
10¼	7⅛	Am Saf R (¾g)	5	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
45⅜	34	Am Seating(1½g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep18
155	138¾	Am Sm & R(2g)	6	44	43⅜	43⅜	− ⅜
54	37	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	154	154	154	− ⅜
28½	19	Am Snuff (3a)	1	43½	43½	43½	Sep17
11½	9⅜	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	15	22½	22¼	22¼	− ⅛
13½	10	Am Stores (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Sep18
22⅞	13	Am Stove (.90g)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Sep18
95	81	Agn Sug R (1½g)	16	21⅝	21	21	− ⅜
19⅝	11⅜	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	95	95	95	
163¾	148½	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Sep18
73½	62	Am T & T (9)	17	155¾	154¾	154¾	− ⅛
74½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	2	69½	69½	69½	Sep18
159	146¼	Am Tob B (5)	2	71¼	70¾	70¾	+ ¼
7	4⅛	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151½	151½	151½	− ½
29¼	25⅞	Am Type Fdrs	4	6	5⅞	6	Sep18
116¾	114	Am Viscose ⅓g	13	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	− ⅛
7⅛	⅞	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	114	114	114	Sep18
99⅛	82	Am Water Wks	9	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜	
8⅝	5½	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	85	85	85	
81¼	51	Am Woolen	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	Sep18
8	5	Am Wool pf (7k)	2	79½	79¼	79½	− ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zinc L & S	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
30	22⅛	Am Zpr pf(33¼k)	1	55½	55½	55½	A'g 27
24	11⅞	Anaconda (1½g)	46	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	− ⅜
27⅞	14¾	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	17	17	17	Sep15
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	11	11	11	Sep18
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	3	1½	1½	1½	Sep18
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	2	33½	33½	33½	Sep18
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	− ⅜
5½	⅜	Armour Ill	44	5	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
69⅞	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	2	69½	69	69	− ¼
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep18
24⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	5	29⅛	28¾	28¾	− ⅜
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (5g)	1	8⅝	9¾	9¾	− ⅜
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	4	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
88	69½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	85½	85½	85½	Sep18
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	Sep 9
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	Sep18
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	15	27½	26⅞	26⅞	− ⅜
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	− ⅜
28⅛	13⅜	Atl Coast Line	19	25⅜	24¾	24¾	− ⅛
50¾	16½	Atl G&W Indies	21	35¼	33½	34¾	−1⅛
24⅜	19½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	5	49⅝	49⅛	49½	+1¼
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	24¼	24	24¼	− ⅛
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (1½g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	50	49¾	50	Sep18
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	70½	70½	70½	Sep18
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep15
27⅛	13⅛	Austin Nichols	16	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	133	4¾	4⅛	4¼	− ⅛

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	7	16	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅜
5⅝	3½	Bald & Ohio	8	4¾	4¼	4¼	− ⅜
8⅞	4⅜	Bald & Ohio pf	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
8½	⅞	Bangor & Ar	1	6½	6½	6½	
13⅛	7	Barber As (1½e)	14	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¾g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep15
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.45g)	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
24⅞	18⅜	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	4	20½	20¼	20¼	− ⅜
31⅜	25⅜	Bayuk Cig (1⅜)	1	27	27	27	
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	27	26⅞	26⅞	− ⅜
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep10
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Sep 2
8½	7	Beid-Hem (.80)	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	Sep18
41⅛	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	12	40½	40	40	− ⅜
20⅜	13¾	Benef Ind (1½g)	4	15⅝	15½	15½	− ⅛
57	40	Benef Ind pf 2½	2	56	56	56	Sep18
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	31⅝	31½	31⅝	
89½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	16	69⅛	68	68	−1⅛
131½	119¾	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122½	122	122	− ⅛
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	29¼	29¼	29½	− ⅛
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck (2)	3	22½	22⅜	22⅜	− ⅝
10⅛	6⅝	Blaw-Kn (.45g)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	16	16	16	Sep13
34¼	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	52	23⅝	22¾	22¾	− ⅞
35	25½	Bohn Al&B 1½g	6	31½	30	30	−1½
23⅝	17⅝	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	− ⅝
21⅞	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	14	21¾	21¼	21⅜	
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	12	20½	20	20	− ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep17
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32	31	31	− ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport B 2¼k	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
25⅜	18½	Briggs Mfg 1½g	12	21⅜	21	21	− ⅛
41	29	Briggs & St 2¼g	1	29½	29½	29½	Sep16
44½	8	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41	41	41	+1
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep17
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Sep17
14½	10	Bkly Un Gas	10	13⅜	13	13	− ⅛
23½	18⅜	Brown Shoe (2)	1	37	37	37	Sep13
12⅝	9	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	4	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
5½	3½	Bucyrus-E (1g)	8	10	9¾	9¾	− ⅜
8½	5½	Budd Mfg	15	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
3¼	2¾	Budd Wheel .45g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
35⅜	27½	Bullard (1½g)	1	25½	25½	25½	− ⅛
20⅞	15⅜	Bullova Wat (2a)	4	34⅝	33¾	33¾	−1⅛
.60	49	Burling (.95g)	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
9⅜	7⅝	Burling pf (2¾)	2	56	56	56	Sep16
4¼	2½	Burr Add (.45g)	8	9	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
6⅞	4½	Bush Terminal	19	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
23	19⅝	Butler Br (.30g)	4	6½	6½	6½	
4⅜	3	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	Sep16
11¾	7½	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Sep18
12	7½	Byers (AM) Co	4	10¾	10½	10¾	Sep18
		Byron Jack(½g)	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ⅛

C

24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	2	23¾	23¼	23¼	− ⅜
53	+1	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Sep 8
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7¼	5½	Calumet&H(¾g)	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅞	10¼	Camph Wy(.85g)	1	12	12	12	Sep18
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	20	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅝
5¼	3½	Canadian Pacific	14	5	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	1	36½	36½	36½	− ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3	3	3	Sep17
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27	27	27	− ⅛
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	3	2⅞	3	Sep18
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co(2e)	8	85	83½	83½	−3
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (3)	3	46½	46	46	− ⅜
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	6	26	25⅞	25⅞	− ⅛
10¼	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	Sep18
3½	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2⅝	2½	2½	− ⅛
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3½	3½	3½	− ⅛
14¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	2	12½	12½	12½	− ⅛
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	21⅝	21¾	21¾	− ⅛
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	2	33½	33½	33½	− ⅛
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3½	3½	3½	− ⅛
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	− ⅛
22½	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	3	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
18	11⅛	Checker Cab	2	13	12½	13	Sep18
44⅛	34⅛	Ches & Ohio (3)	11	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	− ⅜
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100	
3⅞	2¼	Ches Corp	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
1⅜	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep18
6	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	5⅝	5¼	5¼	− ¼

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	1¼	Chi Great West	3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	Sep18
10⅜	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	7	8½	8	8	− ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (1⅛e)	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
19½	9¼	Chi Pneu (1⅛g)	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅜
54	37⅛	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
	49	C P T pr pf(2⅛)	1	53	53	53	Sep17
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep16
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep16
9¾	8½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep16
14⅜	10¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep17
3	1⅛	Chickasha (1)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
72½	55	Childs Co	2	13⅜	13½	13½	− ⅛
10⅜	8⅝	Chrysler (4½g)	5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Sep16
3⅝	3¼	City I & F (.50g)	36	58¾	57⅝	57¾	−1
		City Stores	4	10⅜	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
40½	10¼	Clark Eq (2½g)	6	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞	− ¼
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	4	38½	34⅝	34⅝	−1⅜
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	3	28⅞	28½	28½	− ⅜
59⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (2g)	2	42	42	42	− ⅛
106	87	Coca-Cola (2½g)	2	37½	37	37	−1⅜
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	98½	98½	98½	
16½	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	1	62	62	62	Sep12
104⅛	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	3	15⅜	15¼	15½	− ⅛
20¾	18½	Collins & A 3½g	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep18
20	14	Col P & I (1a)	4	21⅜	20⅞	21¼	
21	14½	Col Br A (1.35g)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Sep18
4⅞	2½	Col Br B (1.35g)	3	15¾	15½	15½	− ⅛
82⅛	66⅛	Col G&E (.10g)	33	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
7⅜	4¼	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	69½	69	69½	+1⅝
28⅛	21¼	Colum Pict	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Sep18
83	69⅞	Colum P pf (3¾)	1	27½	27½	27½	− ⅛
31	21⅜	Colum Carb (4)	6	80½	80	80	− ⅛
104	90¾	Coml Credit (3)	7	24½	24

Commerce and Finance

Reserve Board Says U. S. Production Now Attaining New Highs

Business and Industry

Fleek Named For I. B. A. Presidency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Emmett F. Connely, President of the Investment Bankers Association of America, has announced the nomination of John S. Fleek, partner of the Cleveland investment banking firm of Hayden, Miller & Co., for the presidency of the association.

Mr. Fleek, now a vice-president of the association and one of the most active members in its public relations work, will also become chairman of the banking group's public information committee. He will serve in this capacity as a full-time executive of the association, taking a leave of absence from his own firm, with which he has been associated since 1921.

Nominations of officers are made by the board of governors, with elections taking place at the association's annual convention which will be held this year at Hollywood, Fla., November 30 to December 5. Nomination is considered tantamount to election, inasmuch as the board's selections have always been approved by the convention.

Mr. Fleek, whose activities in the I.B.A. date back to 1928, has an uninterrupted record of service from that time on one or more important committees of the Northern Ohio Groups of the association. His work in the national organization started at the same time and has included membership on such important committeestees of the Northern Ohio Groups of the association. His work in the national organization started at the same time and has included membership on such important committees as those dealing with State legislation, finance, and press relations.

Among those who have been nominated for vice-presidencies are Jay N. Whipple of Bacon, Whipple & Co., Chicago, at present a governor of the association, and John Clifford Folger of Folger, Nolan & Co., Inc., Washington. Nominated for re-election as vice-presidents completing the regular ticket to be voted upon at the convention are Edward H. Hilliard of J. J. B. Hilliard & Son, Louisville; John K. Starkweather of Starkweather & Co., New York; and John O. Stubbs of Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Incorporated, Boston.

I. B. A. Nominee

Parade Studios

John S. Fleek

Nominated for the presidency of the Investment Bankers Association of America. Mr. Fleek is a partner of Hayden, Miller & Co., investment bankers of Cleveland.

Freight Carloadings Rebound Sharply From Holiday Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 913,952 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Sept. 13.

This was an increase of 116,212 cars, or 14.6 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 109,687 cars, or 13.6 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 113,521 cars, or 14.2 per cent, compared with 1939.

Loadings were the highest for 1941 and the highest since the week ended Nov. 2, 1930, when they totaled 934,715 cars. The previous high this year was 912,720 cars in the week ended Aug. 30.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Wk	—Incr. Or Dec.— Last Wk	Over— Yr Ago
Miscellaneous freight	390,856	32,574	68,328
Less-than-carlt mdse.	158,787	20,389	2,348
Coal	171,730	21,589	31,609
Grain & grain prdcts.	45,045	8,197	2,551
Livestock	14,453	1,838	†2,926
Forest products	45,655	6,980	5,217
Ore	74,448	3,666	746
Coke	12,968	342	1,820

†Decrease.

West Seeks Red Sea Trade

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Pacific Coast foreign traders have started a drive to make western seaports the principal bases for American shipments to British forces in the Red Sea area.

A group headed by Joseph F. Marias, President of the San Francisco Harbor Board, sought the support of the Pacific Coast trade conference, in session here, to activate the proposal.

Mr. Marias said 100 ships operating from Pacific ports could transport as much cargo as 113 ships operating from the Atlantic Coast to the Red Sea could carry.

Sea lanes would be shorter and saver, Mr. Marias said, and should the Red Sea be bottled up or declared a prohibited zone for American ships, the unloading of cargoes at Basra, Iraq, or some Indian port would save time.

William F. Minehan, President of the San Francisco Foreign Trade Association, said the shift of shipping bases from the East to the West Coast would restore a flow of raw materials to Pacific Slope industry. The potential shutdown of supplies, he said, is threatening the activity of many defense and non-defense plants along the western seaboard.

Other points raised in arguments for the change included the saving of Panama Canal tolls and the conservation of Atlantic Coast oil supplies. Proponents said that while Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has been talking about the danger of an oil shortage on the Atlantic seaboard, there is an abundant supply of bunker oil in California.

They also claimed that shifting of Red Sea shipping bases to the West Coast would lighten the heavy shipments of motor trucks and automobiles now crowding railroads between motorcar manufacturing centers and Atlantic ports. There is much lighter traffic over railroads to the West Coast.

The preponderance of shipments to the East from the West normally forces railroads to bring back two empty cars to the West out of each 10 sent loaded eastward, the Western group said.

Some proponents of the plan said that swinging business from the motorcar manufacturing area to the West Coast would tend to balance the nation's rail traffic and make for more efficient use of freight cars during the emergency.

Many Tax Levies Tripled Under Bill Now to Become Law

WASHINGTON (AP) — Income taxes to be paid under the new $3,553,400,000 revenue measure, now awaiting signing on President Roosevelt's desk, will double, triple or quadruple the amounts now paid by many taxpayers under present law.

Following are taxes to be paid by a single man with no dependents, under the bill and under existing law (net income means total income minus deductions for taxes, interest, church contributions and business expenses):

Net Income	New Taxes	Present Law
$ 800	$ 3.60	$ 0
1,000	21.00	4.40
1,500	69.00	24.20
2,000	117.00	44.00
3,000	220.50	83.60
5,000	482.50	171.60
10,000	1,492.50	686.40
50,000	20,881.50	14,709.30

Here are comparative figures for a married man with no dependents:

$ 1,500	none	none
2,000	42.00	none
3,000	138.00	30.80
5,000	375.00	110.00
10,000	1,305.00	528.00

Following are figures for married man with two dependents:

$ 2,000	none	none
3,000	58.00	none
5,000	271.00	74.80
10,000	1,117.00	440.00

(Note: The above tables assume that all the income is earned income.)

Defense Sub Contractors Meet Contractors in N. Y.

WASHINGTON (AP)—OPM officials said that more than 250 of the country's largest holders of defense contracts and about 6,000 prospective sub-contractors are expected to be represented at a national defense production clinic in New York Sept. 22 and 24.

The gathering is one of a series being held throughout the country and is intended to help firms with machine tools and labor that can be used in defense production to obtain sub-contracts in the armament program.

The potential sub-contractors will be offered an opportunity to confer with prime contractors and procurement officers or the Army and Navy, the Maritime Commission and other Government agencies.

Officials said that it was expected that many of the prime contractors would have displays of parts which they need to fill armament orders, and blueprints and specifications would be available for study by those interested in seeking orders.

Reserve Finds Record Highs In Production

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board announced that new record highs in American industrial production were reached in August and early September as factories raced to meet defense deliveries schedules.

The board said that in August industrial production was rated at the record high index figure of 161 per cent of the 1935-1939 average.

"Industrial activity increased in August and the first half of September," the board said.

The July index was 160 and in August, 1940, it was 124. The index is adjusted to take care of seasonal differences between months.

In August, the board explained, "there were sharp further advances in the machinery, aircraft, shipbuilding and railroad equipment industries.

"Lumber production also increased, while furniture production which had been unusually large in July, showed less than the customary seasonal rise in August. Output of steel and non-ferrous metals continued at near-capacity rates."

Automobile production declined because some plants closed to change over to new models. Cotton and silk mills showed some reduction, but rayon output remained at peak levels. Shoe output was higher, but was not up to the usual seasonal gain. Rubber consumption decreased because of governmental restrictions.

Crude petroleum production set a record high, and other mineral output was unusually large.

New U. S.-Mexican Trade Treaty Seen Under Negotiation

MEXICO CITY (AP)—A new trade agreement with the United States which the official government newspaper El Nacional said would have to be "more equitable" than the present arrangement was said in authorized quarters here to be under negotiation in Washington.

Agreement probably already would have been reached on other outstanding problems between the two countries if the Mexican delegates at Washington had not insisted that the trade question was part of the global understanding, these sources stated.

They said Mexico would prefer that the general agreement be delayed a few weeks rather than leave out what they called such an important cog as the trade matter.

They indicated that the delegates were holding out for United States government-controlled maximum prices to be paid by Mexico for goods imported from the United States rather than leave the prices to follow market values.

An article published in El Nacional maintained that while the United States purchases by agreement Mexico's surplus exportable strategical materials, this is done at prices fixed by Washington. Since imported products are going up in price in accordance with market values, Mexico's trade balance is being affected adversely, the paper stated.

The general agreement, when terminated, is expected to include settlement of the years-old oil expropriation question, establishment of credits for purchase of war materials in the United States, and a loan for completing the Mexican link of the Panamerican highway.

Pathe Film Stockholders To Vote on Dissolution

NEW YORK (AP)—A special meeting of stockholders of Pathe Film Corp. has been announced for Oct. 1 to consider sale of its assets and dissolution.

Since early in 1939 the company has been a holding concern whose principal asset was 3,500 shares of du Pont Film Manufacturing Corp., to which, at that time, it transferred its motion picture developing and printing business.

Under the proposed plan, holders of the 7,469 shares of Pathe preferred would receive $100 a share in cash and holders of the 585,095 shares of common would receive approximately one common share of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., parent of du Pont film, for each 10.3 shares of Pathe.

Pathe common holders also would be entitled to share, after a lapse of four years, in any available cash after the satisfaction of all Pathe's liabilities. The preferred stockholders would be paid out of cash on hand and dividends to be received from du Pont film.

Int'l Agricultural Net Soars in 12-Month Period

NEW YORK (AP)—International Agricultural Corp., fertilizer producer, reported for the fiscal year ended June 30, net profit of $402,522 compared with $14,007 in the preceding year.

Sales in the fiscal year, amounting to $13,631,747, were 10.6 per cent greater than in the preceding fiscal period.

The company has outstanding 100,000 shares of cumulative 7 per cent prior preference stock on which there were dividend arrearages of $8,950,000 or $89.50 a share at the fiscal year end, the report said.

"The management has continued to give attention to the desirability of recapitalization of the corporation and it is hoped some plan, which will be fair and acceptable to all shareholders, can be developed for submission to stockholders during the coming year," the report stated. A recapitalization plan proposed last March was not consummated.

Sugar Imports Nearly Third Above Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that sugar imports during the first eight months of this year exceeded those of the same period last year by nearly a third.

Imports totaled 4,262,174 short tons, raw value, compared with 3,251,311 last year.

This year's imports were from the following sources:

Cuba, 1,909,244 short tons; the Philippines, 751,101; Puerto Rico, 842,793; Hawaii, 646,849; Virgin Islands, 3,122; and foreign countries other than Cuba, 109,165.

Nickel Plate Net Up Sharply

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Nickel Plate Railroad has announced August net income of $1,170,548 against $414,689 the same 1940 month. The first eight months' net was $6,194,704, against $1,102,552.

Ickes 'Gas' Shortage Scare Due to Anxiety Over Future

Second of two articles summarizing the factors underlying the highly publicized, so-called "gasoline shortage" on the Atlantic Seaboard.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As itemized on this page yesterday, the alleged "gasoline shortage" on the Atlantic Seaboard, after a Senate Committee looked into it, has turned out to be an "unnecessary alarm," "caused by an over-enthusiasm on the part of those charged with the direction of the petroleum situation."

Specifically, the alleged shortage, on the most conservative estimate of facilities available between now and December 31, will amount to only around 175,000 barrels a day, or something around perhaps eight per cent of the day-in-day-out requirements, and would have the effect merely of reducing year-end inventories in the affected area from last year's 72,000,000 barrels down to 52,000,000, at a time when for many good reasons they ought to be increased.

SPAB's Gentle Criticism

Nor does this calculation take into account any cut in consumption, either voluntary or forced, on the part of automobile users, domestic users of light fuel oil, or industrial users of heavy oil who might convert to coal. Nor does it take into more than partial account the fact that by next Spring three pipe lines, two in the South and one between Maine and Montreal, plus at least 25 newly commissioned tankers, each fast enough and big enough to move nearly twice the volume of the lend-leased tankers, will contribute to relief of the situation.

Probably the Supply Priorities Allocation Board had some of these facts in mind when it turned thumbs down on the proposed $70,000,000 "national defense" pipe line which eleven big companies were prepared to construct to bring in 250,000 barrels a day; for on the face of the figures, the transportation shortage will have been fully cleared up by late spring without this pipe line at all. Its construction wiuld be purely for "national defense" and would, on the current figures be superfluous in a year.

The Committee went slow in handing out criticism, however. But it reported its belief "that in the handling of the . . . problem unnecessary alarm was created . . . (and) that had an adequate analysis been made by those to whom the responsibility of coordination was delegated, the confusion . . . might have been avoided."

Ickes Withholds Data

Mr. Harold Ickes began his job as Oil Co-ordinator by forecasting gasless Sundays and dim White Ways. He called for arrest and punishment of "lack-rabbit starters." In June, after saying that ration cards were imminent, he refused details, saying "To reveal tentative proposals in any detail at this time would be too disturbing. Profiteers might take advantage of the people's fears."

In July he asked for a 33 per cent cut in consumption, but pressed for basic data he said "I do not know whether we want to turn it loose," and when asked for figures a week later, said they weren't complete; nor were they released until September. In August, on vacation in the west, he told people there, "The actual shortage isn't in the West, but I think you ought to share the transportation difficulty which causes the shortage in the East."

However, the Committee absolved the Co-ordinator of the charge of "war-mongering."

One of the important facts which the Committee turned up was the fact that the Co-ordinator's office was urging the oil companies to make sharply increased use of railroad tank cars, but without giving them assurance that they could recoup the costs, which run as much as 4 cents a gallon higher than tanker transport from Gulf to north of Hatteras. Vide the following from the transcript:

Chairman Maloney (Connecticut): "Do you agree with me, Mr. Davies, . . . that it is unreasonable to expect the oil companies to use tank cars until there is a fair price adjustment?"

Mr. Davies: ". . . I believe that it is not unreasonable that they be encouraged to believe that if they do this job . . . and thereby increase their operating costs substantially, their application for price adjustment will be approved."

Oil Concerns' Attitude

Chairman Maloney: "I am afraid you do not understand me. I am afraid if you wait for that procedure, we will have an oil shortage all of the time . . . if the Oil Co-ordinator waits for the people to use tank cars, when the mere use of them guarantees them a loss, they are just not going to use tank cars. . . ."

Mr. Davies: ". . . If through the increased efficiency and the use of idle equipment (the oil companies) are able to move the equivalent of 20,000 cars capacity from Texas at the high cost that that entails, their operating expenses will go up enormously, and all they have got from us at the moment is the statement that their application for an offsetting price advance will be sympathetically received by the Co-ordinator, that he will support such an application within reasonable limits with the Office of Price Control. They are willing to perform first and get paid after they have performed. They have so put themselves on record, and I have felt that that was the sounder thing for the Co-ordinator to do. . . ."

The total contribution of the oil companies to the situation seems to have been considerable. They began last April to prepare for the "national defense pipe line," and already have it blueprinted and airplane-surveyed. The tankers to be commissioned this autumn and spring are for the companies' account, not for the Maritime Commission's. The economies outlined in yesterday's article are chiefly the oil companies' doings.

Must Prepare for Tomorrow

In May Socony-Vacuum inaugurated barge deliveries of crude from Buffalo to its Brooklyn refinery. The company also recently started barge movements of oil up the Mississippi. Atlantic has arranged to move 10,000 barrels a day by tank-car from Benton, Ill., to Philadelphia. Jersey inaugurated heavy tank-car movements of East Texas crude to its Bayway, N. J., refinery in early July, and spent $100,000 for new terminal facilities. These are merely instances. Other companies have made similar arrangements for more expensive transport methods and groups combined to build the three new pipelines, Plantation, Southeastern, and Portland-Montreal. The companies have chipped in $250,000 of their own money for an advertising campaign (carrying Mr. Ickes' picture) to tell people how to cut down gasoline consumption, in addition to converting much of their regular advertising schedules, particularly on the air, to this purpose.

One important possibility in the whole situation remains to be mentioned. It may have been hinted by Mr. Davies in his Sept. 10 testimony. He said:

"The responsibilities of the Office of the Petroleum Co-ordinator in this national emergency extend not only to the existing situation, but also to the period ahead . . . our operations today must be consistent with our best estimate of what we see in store for tomorrow, for otherwise, clearly, we should encounter suddenly extreme dislocations resulting in disruption of our national defense program. . . ."

The "suddenly extreme dislocation" might be the lease-lending of another 100 tankers.

In that case everything done now to accumulate Atlantic seaboard inventories would prove extremely foresighted, and, after all, the Oil Co-ordinator's Office would have the last laugh.

Douglas Says Force Worst Insurance Foe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The spread of the philosophy of force which challenges all free institutions is the greatest threat to the future of American life insurance, said Lewis W. Douglas, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, in an address before the National Association of Life Underwriters here.

"The protection we devise for our dependents will prove to be as fragile as an empty egg shell unless Hitler is defeated" declared Mr. Lewis, "and, with him, the attempt to establish force as the only rule by which men everywhere must live and die. This is the most significant fact in the history of the modern world. This is the most significant fact in the history of American life insurance.

"Free men and free women," he continued, "associate themselves and a part of their resources together co-operatively to assure themselves and their beneficiaries against definable future uncertainties; and we are their servants. . . . "But life insurance would be restricted, if not in time made impossible, for men who might tomorrow be in the concentration camp, the disposal of whose resources was not free but dictated by the State; whose futures depend not on ability but on a tyrant's whim; who could make no certain commitments and trust none given them; whose associations could depend on no established law. The very mortality tables upon which our business rests would be undependable.

"The great institution of life insurance is founded upon freedom, within the framework of free, Christian and peaceful society. Every policyholder has a stake in preserving its substance, Every policyholder has a stake in defeating any attempt to destroy it."

Warning his listeners that America would have to be strong if it wanted to continue enjoying the great freedoms that have been obliterated in other parts of the world, Mr. Douglas said: "This threat, this challenge to the continued enjoyment of freedom, is the most momentous challenge in the history of the Republic. It is more grave, it is more serious, it is more replete with unhappy implications than any other event, any other threat, any other menace in the span of our national life. It tests the stuff of which we are made—the depth of our faith—and the strength of our beliefs.

"To oppose this militant force of barbaric paganism," he said, "means a change in our lives to some degree—perhaps to a great degree—for some time—perhaps for a long time. It means the mightiest effort in our history. But to submit either purposely or accidentally is to assure a change in our mode of life and living, which neither our children's children, nor their children's children will be able to escape."

Sales Co-ordinator

Coolidge Sherman

Appointed Eastern Sales Manager of the Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh. Mr. Sherman has been associated with the company since 1916. In his new capacity, he will act as co-ordinator of sales in all districts of the Eastern seaboard.

Canadian Exports Show Further Sharp Increase in August

OTTAWA (AP)—A further marked increase was recorded in value of Canada's domestic exports during August, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

August exports amounted to $147,939,000 compared with $110,548,000 last year.

Total for the eight months ended August moved sharply higher, the aggregate being $1,029,991,000 compared with $756,469,000 in the same period of 1940, an increase of $273,522,000.

Shipments of Canadian goods to the United Kingdom in August were valued at $61,519,000 compared with $46,790,000 in August, 1940, while total for the eight months of this year was $449,245,000 compared with $336,415,000 a year ago.

Chain Stores' August Sales Jump 29 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Chain store sales are again making records, as shown in the monthly compilation by Childs Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc. Reported sales of 33 companies in various divisions of the chain store field, for August, shows that the sales of the group as a whole in that month aggregated over $380,000,000, representing 28.8 per cent increase above sales of the same companies in August, 1940. This was the largest percentage growth recorded in over five years.

The analysis showing total sales by groups, reveals that sales of the group of mail order companies recorded the largest gain, a rise of over $46,000,000, or 41.7 per cent. Apparel chains also continued their rapid sales growth, chalking up a 31.3 per cent increase in August compared with a year ago. Each one of the six groups into which the compilation is divided showed a percentage increase of at least 15 per cent.

The reported sales of the 33 companies for the eight months ending with August amounted to a grand total of $2,762,710,862. This constituted an increase of nearly 20 percent over sales for the corresponding period of 1940. In cumulative sales for the year the mail order and apparel chains also led, reporting increases of 29.0 per cent and 23.6 per cent respectively.

The detailed compilation follows:

	Aug. 1941	Aug. 1940	P.C. Increase
Mail Order	$156,501,970	$110,467,357	41.7
Variety	120,376,791	100,364,814	20.0
Grocery	76,265,466	62,448,247	22.1
Drug	10,308,312	8,955,125	15.1
Apparel	9,139,996	6,965,217	31.3
Shoe	7,504,859	5,951,153	26.1
	$380,088,394	$295,081,713	28.8

	8 Mos. 1941	8 Mos. 1940	P.C. Increase
Mail Order	$1,092,228,190	$846,906,082	29.0
Variety	827,844,092	724,346,826	14.3
Grocery	630,969,911	551,988,096	14.3
Drug	77,236,139	69,052,794	11.9
Apparel	75,678,019	61,240,177	23.6
Shoe	58,754,520	49,945,133	17.6
	$2,762,710,862	$2,303,379,078	19.9

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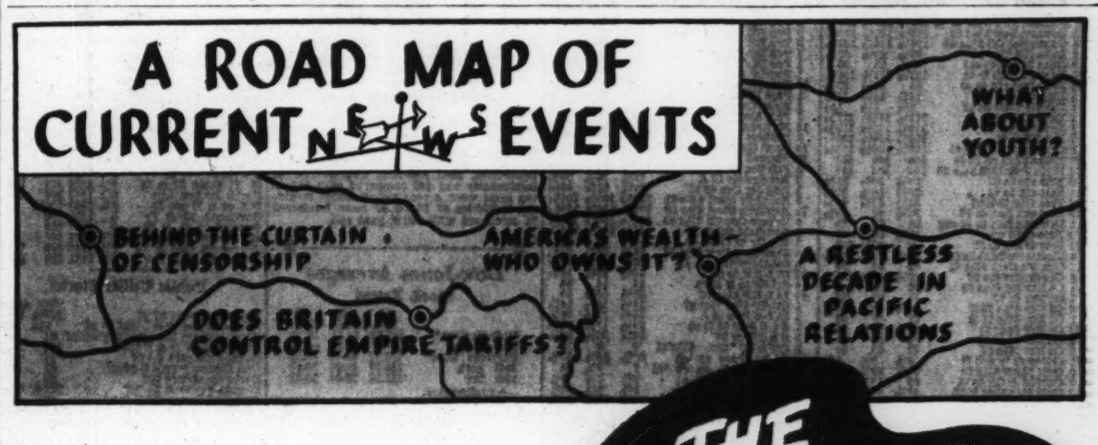
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United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¼s 45-43	106.3	106.6	106.3
1 2½s 45	107.25	107.25	107.25
2 4¼s 52-47	118.15	118.15	118.15

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s 47-42	101.14	101.14	101.14

New York City Bonds

191 3s 80	106	105¾	106

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
7 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	60⅝	60½	60⅝
3 Alb & Sus 2½s 46	76	76	76
17 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	92½	92¼	92½
4 Alleghany 5s '49 mod	78¼	78¼	78¼
12 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	63¼	63⅛	63¼
10 AlleghanyInc 5s'50	62¼	62	62
2 Allied Strs 4½s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Am Chlms cv 4s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
55 Am & For P5s 2000	69½	69	69½
11 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
9 Am Int 5½s 49	102	101¾	102
7 Am T & T 3½s 43	100½	100½	100½
2 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
109 Am T&T 3s 56	112¾	112¾	112¾
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105	105	105
1 Ang C Nitra deb '67	34	34	34
6 Ann Arbor 4s '95	59	58½	58½
2 Arm Del 4s '55	106½	106½	106½
16 AT&SF 4s '95	109	108⅞	109
7 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 A C Line 1st 4s '52	77	76½	76½
1 A C Line cjt 4s '52	68½	68½	68½
1 A C Line 4½s '64	62	62	62
2 A C Line 5s '45	90	90	90
9 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	101	101	101
9 Atl Refin 3s '53	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 B&O 1st mtg 4s sf	59½	59	59
24 B&O '95 st A	32¾	32⅝	32¾
2 B&O 95 st C	37	36¾	37
7 B&O 2000 st D	32¾	32¾	32¾
2 B&O '96 st F	32¾	32⅝	32¾
8 B&O cv '60 st	30¼	30	30
8 B&O 4s '48	58	57½	58
6 B&O PLE&WV 4s '51 st	50½	49¾	50½
7 B&O S WV '50 st	40⅞	40¼	40⅞
3 Bang&Aroo cn 4s '51	46	45⅝	46
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s '51 st	46	45¼	45¼
2 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	110½	110½	110½
27 BenefIndLoan 2¼s '50	99½	99⅛	99½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '52	106⅝	106⅛	106½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
24 Boston&Me 4½s '70	33¾	33	33
4 Boston&Me 4s '60	7½	7½	7½
3 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	110¾	110¾	110¾
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	95	95	95
10 Buf R&P '57 st	37¾	37¼	37¼
5 Bush Term 5s '55	58¾	57⅞	58¾
29 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	78	78	78
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	107	107	107
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	103½	103½	103½
5 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Can Pac 5s 44	105	105	105
24 Can Pac 5s 54	88½	88	88
6 Can Pac 4½s 60	84¼	84¼	84½
2 Can Pac 4s perp	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	96¼	96¼	96¼
4 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	81¼	81¼	81¼
12 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70¼	69¾	70¼
10 Cen R R 1st 5s 87	18¼	18	18
8 Certain-td 5½s 48	87⅝	87½	87½
5 C&O 4½s 92	131⅞	131⅞	131⅞
1 C&O 3½s 96D	102⅞	103⅜	103⅛
2 Chi&Alton 3s 49	15⅞	15½	15⅞
5 CB&Q 4½s 77	68¼	68¼	68¼
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77½	77½	77½
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	88¾	88¾	88¾
2 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
1 Chi Ind&L 5s 56	63¾	63½	63¾
6 Chi I&L 5s 66	9¾	9¾	9¾
17 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	10½	10¼	10⅜
4 CM&SP 4½s 89C	39	39	39
11 CM&SP gen 4s 89	38¾	38¾	38
1 CM&SP 4½s 94 A	31¾	31¾	31¾
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16½	16¼	16½
31 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2⅛	2	2
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	17	17	17
2 Chi &TPW 4s 87	24	24	24
17 Chi & P 4s 88	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
8 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	12	11⅝	11⅝
11 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109½	109¼	109¼
4 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	97¾	97¾	97¾
12 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50¾	50¾	50¾
5 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	68¼	68¼	68¼
2 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	51¼	51¼	51¼
15 Cin Elec El 3½ 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝
1 Clev Un Term 5s 73	73	73	73
6 Clev Un Term 4½s	64¼	64	64
81 Col & So 4½s 80	17¼	16¾	16¾
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	103½	103⅜	103½
1 Coml Mack Inc	54	54	54
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s	110¼	110	110
4 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s	111¼	111¼	111⅜
4 Con Edis 2½s 46	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Consum Pow 3½s 70	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	104½	104½	104½
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46	23½	23½	23½
2 Cuba RR 5s 52 ret	25	25	25
15 Dayton P&L 3s 70	107¼	107¼	107¼
13 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	54	53½	53½
3 D&RG 4s 36	14½	14½	14½
1 D&RG West 5s 55	11½	11½	11½
3 Det Ed 4s 65	111½	111½	111½
1 Det Ed 3½s 66	110¾	110¾	110¾
7 Det Ed 3s 70	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
10 E Tex V&G cn 5s 56	100	100	100
25 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	106	106	106
46 Erie rfg 5s 67	30¾	30⅝	30½
51 Erie rfg 5s 75	30¾	30½	30¾
26 Erie 4½s 2051wi	51¾	51¼	51⅜
19 Erie gen lien 4s 96	59½	59	59½
1 Erie gen lien 4s 96 reg	59	59	59
100 Erie 4s 95 wi	87⅜	85¾	87
21 Fed & Jer 4s 55	100	99½	100
8 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98¾	98¾	98¾
11 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94	94	94
4 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102	102	102
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	97	97	97
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	87	87	87
23 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97⅛	96¾	96¾
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	94	94	94
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	78	78	78
12 G Bay & W deb B	9⅝	9½	9⅝
5 Gulf M&N 5½s 50	90¼	90¼	90¼
5 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	67	67	67
10 Gulf M&O inc 2015	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛
1 Gulf St Utl 4½s 61	104	104	104
8 Housatonic 5s 37	61¾	61¾	61¾
10 Hudson Coal 5s62A	40⅞	40¼	40⅛
11 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44¼	44	44¼
7 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12	11⅞	12
7 Ill Cen 4s 52	42⅞	42¾	42⅞
7 Ill Cen 4s 53	41	40½	40⅝
9 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	40¾	40¾	40¾
2 Ill Cen 4½s 66	43⅝	43½	43½
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	48	48	48
1 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	44	44	44
21 IC&CSL&NO 3s 63A	44¾	43⅝	43¾
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	39¾	39¾	39¾
3 Indpls Sv Lou 4s 56	22½	22½	22½
4 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Int Gt Nor adj 6s 52	1¼	1¼	1¼
14 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	31¾	31	31
16 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	89	88½	88½
8 Int Paper 5s 55	105½	105	105
20 Int T&T 4½s '52	47⅝	47½	47⅝
34 Int T&T 3s 53	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝
2 James F&Clea 4s 59	50½	50¼	50¼
2 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	44½	44¼	44½
2 K C South 5s 50	67	67	67
1 K C South 3s 50	63¼	63¼	63¼
2 K C Term 4s 60	109	108¾	108¾
2 Lac Gas 5s 42A	76	76	76
13 Lac Gas 5½s 53	76	76	76
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	86¼	86¼	86¼
14 Lac Gas 5s 42	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Laclede Gs Nit inc 75	33	33	33
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	66	66	66
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	61	61	61
1 Leh Val NTerm 5s 54	46¾	46¾	46¾
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	48¼	48¼	48¼
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34¾	34⅛	34½
8 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31⅛	30½	30⅞
4 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29¾	29¾	29¾
4 Libby McN&L 4s 55	107	107	107
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	117¾	117¾	117¾
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	125½	125½	125½
3 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Long Isl rf 4s 49	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102½	102½	102½
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84¼	84¼	84¼
6 McKess&Rob 3½s'56	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Mead Corp4½s'55	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	111½	111½	111½
2 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	107	107	107
1 Mil&Nor cm4½s'39	34¾	34¾	34¾
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11⅞	10⅝	10⅝
1 So-Ill 5s '59	88	88	88
27 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	25	24½	24½
7 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	10¼	10	10
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	21	21	21
4 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	20½	20¼	20¼
6 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	7⅛	7	7
1 Mo Pac 5s '66 A	25½	25½	25½
13 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	25½	25⅛	25⅛
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	25½	25½	25½
15 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	26¾	26¾	26¾
67 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	26	25¾	26
15 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 Mo Pac 4s Mal 48'91	55	55	55
2 MWPaPubSv4½s'60	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
4 MnWPaPubSv 6s'65	112¼	112	112
1 Mor & Essex 5s'55	42	42	42
1 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	40⅝	36½	36½
6 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40¾	40½	40½
10 Nat Dairy 3¼s '60	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Nat Distill 3½s '49	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s 80	107½	107½	107½
1 N O Ut Sv 5s 52A	106¾	105⅞	105⅞
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 N Orl&NE 4½s 52	76	76	76
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	74¾	74¾	74¾
10 NO Tex&M 5½s 54ct	41	41	41
2 NY&Putnam 4s 93	49¼	49¼	49¼
28 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56¾	56¼	56½
50 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51¾	51¼	51¾
7 NYC cn 4s 98	55½	55	55
32 NYC 3½s 46	93	93	93
16 NYC cv 3¼s 52	55	54¾	54¾
1 NYQ&HR 3½s 97	76½	76½	76½
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	55¾	55¼	55¾
1 NYChStL 4½s'78	58¾	58	58
47 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	96½	96	96½
2 NY Connect 3½s 65	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	64½	64½	64½
1 NY Lack&W 4s '57	121	121	121
1 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	55	55	55
6 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	28	28	28
1 NYNH&H 4½s 67	26½	26½	26½
4 NYNH&H 4s 56	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	24¾	24¾	24¾
4 NYNH&H cv 3¼s 56	24¾	24¼	24¾
12 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
5 NY O&W rfg 4s 92 reg	5½	5½	5½
1 NY Trap R 6s 46	94	94	94
1 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Norf Sou 6s 61 ct	25½	25½	25½
23 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62¼	61¾	61¾
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	52⅝	52½	52½
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49	49	49
19 Nor Pac 4s 97	49	49	49
19 Nor Pac 4s 97	70½	70	70
14 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¼	39⅝	39⅝
8 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109¼	109	109¼
1 Ogden&Lcha 4s 48	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107	107	107
5 OklahomaG&E 3¼s 66	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Ontario Tran 5s 45	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106½	106½	106½
1 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	113¼	113¼	113¼
10 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Panhandle SPL 3s 60	103	103	103
5 Para Pict cv 3½s 47	100	100	100
1 Pen Co 4s 52 E	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Pen Co 4s 63	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Pen P & Lt 3⅜s 69	109⅜	109⅛	109⅜
11 Pen RR gen 5s 68	111¾	111¾	111¾
3 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	101	101	101
2 Pen RR 3½s 52	87	87	87
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	96½	96¾	96⅜
1 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Pen GL&C Chi 5s 47	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
1 Peoria & East 4s 60	45½	45½	45½
10 Pere Marq 5s 56	68½	68½	68½
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	61¾	61½	61½
1 Phila Co 4¼s 61	106½	106⅛	106⅛
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111	111	111
16 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27¾	27¾	27¾
3 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	104¾	104¼	104¾
1 Pitts Coal 5s 49	88¾	87¾	87¾
10 Pressed Sti C 5s 51	95¾	95¾	95¾
4 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	110¼	110	110¼
7 Readg 4½s 97 A	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	67½	67½	67½
8 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
13 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104¾	104¼	104½
5 Revere Cop&B 3¼s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Richfield Oil 4s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	16	16	16
4 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	95½	95¼	95¼
4 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	98¼	98¼	98¼
15 St L S F 5s 50	14¾	14¾	14¾
4 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	14	14	14
40 St L S F 4½s 78	13¼	13¼	13
1 StLSF 4½s 78ct st	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 St L S F 4s 50 A	14½	14½	14½
1 S L S F 4s 50 R ct	13½	13½	13½
3 S L SW 5s 52	36¼	36¼	36¼
2 StP&KC ShL 4½s'41	9	9	9
11 SAAA Pass 4s 43	96¾	96¾	96¾
7 Seabd L cn 6s '45	7	7¾	8
1 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	7½	7½	7½
1 Sea A L rj 5s '49	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Sea A L 4s '50 st	13¾	13½	13¾
10 Sea-AllPla 6s '35A ct	4¼	4	4¼
5 Shell Un 2½s '54	92½	92⅛	92½
5 Simmons cv 4s '43	103⅞	102⅞	103⅛
6 Socony-Vac 3s '64	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
16 Sou & Nor Ala 5s '63	122½	122⅛	122½
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	109	109	109
27 So Bell T&T 3s '79	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
31 Sou Pac 4½s '81	50	49¾	49¾
54 So Pac 4½s '69	49⅝	48¾	48¾
41 So Pac rfg 4s '68	63⅛	63⅛	63⅜
5 So Pac clt 4s '49	48	47⅝	47⅝
83 So Pac 3½s '46	70½	70⅛	70⅛
23 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	80⅝	80¼	80⅝
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	79	79	79
1 South Ry cn 5s '94	90½	90¼	90½
31 South Ry gen 4s '56	89	88½	88½
12 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	108½	108⅝	108⅝
18 Spokane Int '5s '55	34	33½	34
1 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
4 Studebaker cv 6s '45	108¼	108¼	108¼
21 Swift & Co 2¾s '61	102	102	102
3 T RR A St L 4s '53	110½	110½	110½
7 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	63½	63⅜	63½
2 TexP-MP Ter 5½s '64	103¾	103¾	103¾
21 Third Ave aj 4s '60	16¾	14¾	15
1 Third Ave 5s '60	53¾	53¾	53¾
4 Toronto H&Buf 4s '46	101	101	101
8 T St L & W 4s '50	79½	78½	78½
2 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111½	111¼	111½
2 Un Pac 1st 4s '47 reg	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 Un Pac 3½s '71	99¾	99¼	99¾
8 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	106¾	106⅝	106⅞
14 Unit Drug 5s 53	80¼	80⅛	80⅛
3 Un Stokyds 4¼s 51	95	95	95
17 Universal Pict 4s 47	71½	71½	71½
30 Wabash 5s 76B	19¼	19¼	19¼
8 Wabash 4½s 78C	18½	18½	18½
1 Walker H 4½s 45	102	102	102
1 Walworth 6s 55	98	98	98
5 Warner Bros 6s 48	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Warren Bros 6s 41	78½	78½	78½
22 West Shore 4s 2361	47½	47½	47½
7 Westn Md 4½s 77A	101½	101½	101½
12 Westn Md 4s 52	91½	91	91
5 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Westn Pac 1st5s 46	24¾	24½	24½
13 Westn Pac 5s 48 asd	27¾	26½	26⅝
26 Western Union 5s 51	87⅝	86½	86⅝
31 Western Un 5s 60	85	84¾	84¾
1 Western Un 4½s 50	84¾	84¾	84¾
6 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	84¾	84¾	84¾
17 Young S&T 3¼s 46	102½	102¼	102½
4 Young S&T 3¼s 60	100	100	100
2 Antioquia 7s 45	10¾	10¾	10¾
4 Antioquia 7s 45 B	10¾	10¾	10¾
6 Antioquia 7s 46D	10¾	10¾	10¾
6 Argentine 4s 7 Ap	67½	67⅜	67½
4 Australia 5s 55	75¾	75¾	75¾
1 Australia 5s 57	76¼	76¼	76¼

Foreign Bonds

8 Belgium 6s 55	92	91¾	92
1 Brazil 8s 41	23	23	23
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	19¾	19½	19¾
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	19¾	19½	19¾
4 Buen A 3s 84	39½	38½	39
3 Buen A 4½s 77	53	53	53
10 Buen A 4½s 75	55	55	55
4 Canada 5s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Canada 4s 60	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Canada 3½s 61	96	96	96
6 Canada 3½s 57	93¾	93	93
6 Canada 3s 67	93	92¾	93
6 Canada 2½s 45	98⅜	98	98⅜
2 Canada 2¼s 44	99	99	99
1 Chile Mtg 6½s 61 asd	13¾	13½	13¾
6 Chile MtgBk 6s 61 asd	13¾	13½	13¾
11 Chile 6s 60 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
4 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
4 Chile 6s 61 Sept. asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chile 8s 42	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
3 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	42¼	42¼	42¼
4 Colomb 3s 70	34	33¾	33¾
1 Copenhag 4½s 53	37	37	37
31 Cuba 4½s 77	69	69	69
5 Denmark 5s 42	70	70	70
2 Denmark 4½s 62	52	52	52
2 Dom 5½s 42	89½	89¼	89½
3 Ger Gov 5½s '65	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
6 Ger Gov 5½s '65	8¾	8	8¾
1 Ger Govt 7s '49 unst	6	6	6
2 GtConElPJap6½s'50	66	66	66
3 Japan 5½s 65	87½	87½	87½
1 Medellin Mun 6½s'54	63¾	63¾	63¾
5 Mex 6s asd 33	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 Mex 4s204 asd '54	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Mex 10 4s asd '45	6¾	6¾	6¾
6 Norway 4½s '58	51¾	51¾	51¾
17 Orient Dev 6s '53	43¼	42½	42½
2 Orient Dev 5½s '58	41	41	41
1 Oslo City 4½s '55	37	37	37
6 Panama 3¼s '94 A st	62¾	62¾	62¾
2 Paulist Ry 7s '42	92	92	92
46 Peru 1st 6s '60	13	13	13
2 Poland 8s '50	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Roi de Jas 8s 46	12	11½	12
25 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	11½	11½	11½
4 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	64½	64½	64½
3 Serbs Cts 8i 8s 62	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Taiwan El P 5½s 71	45	45	45
7 Tokyo El L 6s 53	46½	45½	45¾
8 Urug a-j 3¾s & 4½s 79	51	51	51
2 Yokohama 6s 61	50½	50½	50½

Total today, 3,534,000; previous day, 4,359,850; week ago, 5,411,450; year ago, 5,632,975. 110's 1 yrs ago, 16,662,750; Jan. 1 to date, 1,516,693,600; year ago, 1,103,437,800; two years ago, 1,463,316,500.

wdWith declaration. xinEx-interest. et—Certificates.

Failures at 1941 Low

NEW YORK (AP)—Industrial and commercial failures increased slightly during the past week over the preceding Labor Day week, but were the fewest for any full working week so far in 1941, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported. The number of insolvencies was 189 compared with 249 in the same week a year ago. Failures involving liabilities of $5,000 or more numbered 70 compared with 109 a year ago.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	127.99	29.11	18.75
Net change	—.21	—.21	—.07
Previous close	128.77	29.40	18.82
1941 high	133.89	30.88	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.82

* Preliminary.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7¾	8
American Hardware Co	23½	25½
American Manufacturing	20	22
American Manufac 5 pf	80	84
American Wringer Co	5¾	6½
†Amoskeag Company	22½	—
†Amoskeag Company pf	77	—
Appleton Company	27	29½
Appleton Company 7pf	108	110
Applied Arts Corp	3¼	4
Arlington Mills	42	45
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	34½	36½
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¼	3½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15½	17½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	36¼	38¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	111	—
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8½	9½
Berkshire F

Open Air Plays and 'Sing Songs' Welcome Relief to Londoners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—While most West End theaters are either closed or playing to reduced audiences, shelter workers, aided by funds from the United States, have brought about a revival of Elizabethan drama among residents in the much-bombed East End of the City.

Open air drama, like that performed in the Middle Ages in courtyards of inns, has returned to wartime London in the form of songs and sketches played in the courtyards of blocks of workmen's flats—often against a background of piled débris and broken windows. Sometimes, folk dance on the open spaces where bombed buildings have been pulled down and cleared. This is a continuation of the entertainment and education plans begun in the air raid shelters last winter.

Summer Theater in a Garden

In West Ham, for example, John Holgate, actor and producer, a pioneer of entertainment in shelters during the winter, has built a summer theater in a mission garden. He obtained the timber and stage equipment from a bombed church hall. Subscriptions and donations came from the American Committee for Air Raid Relief, the Refugees of England Committee, many prominent actors and actresses and others.

The First Night was opened by Actress Dorothy Dickson, and a varied program of entertainment is being given for the admittance charge of three pence (about six cents). There are plays and sketches by professional and amateur companies. "The Shelter Players," one of the amateur companies, was largely recruited by John Holgate in shelters during the winter. Czech folk-plays were also given by a group of young Czechs.

Shakespeare's plays have been acted in two East End parks—Southwark and Victoria Parks—by Robert Atkins' Company which gives a summer Shakespeare season in Regent's Park. Southwark Park is close to the site of the old Globe Theater where Shakespeare's plays were first performed. A nearby street, Long Lane, is mentioned in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," a play performed in Southwark Park this summer.

An East End Venture

Like the West Ham open air theater, the one in Southwark Park was built in the spring of 1941 by voluntary labor. Refreshments are served from a mobile canteen, presented by American donors, and previously used during air raids. The theater belongs to the Borough of Bermondsey.

Yet another theatrical venture for shelterers has been started by Dr. J. J. Mallon at Toynbee Hall, well-known East End cultural center.

This correspondent visited some of these East End entertainments. The first was in the courtyard of a block of flats. A rough stage had been built by demolition and rescue squad men, the actors were a local amateur company strongly reinforced by the River Emergency Service. The audience stood in front of the stage or on the balconies of their own flats. There were workmen in shirt sleeves, boys and girls, housewives in aprons, soldiers on leave, mothers with their babies. No charge was made but a collection was taken.

The next place visited was a church hall where a group of Poles was giving dancing and music. Polish peasant dances by a girl in brightly colored skirt were very well received. Here entrance charges ranged from 6d. to 2/-.

Work of Long-Term Nature

The third performance was a sing-song in the community hall of a block of flats in a tough quarter of Dockland. One whole block of the building was in ruins. Yet all around there were the "V" for victory signs and flags, and a woman was cleaning some of the few remaining windows. The singing here was led by Maurice Jacobson, well-known conductor. Entrance was free. Over-boisterous children were admonished by a determined, though benevolent social worker.

That this dramatic revival is not a mere wartime expedient but represents constructive long-term work was stressed by Mrs. Creswick Atkinson, Welfare Adviser to the London Civil Defense Region, in a special interview. She hoped that these people would develop a taste for the new entertainments and activities and demand them after the war.

Shelter and A. R. P. organization, Mrs. Creswick Atkinson advocated, should be the basis for community groups for postwar activities. Streets were being united as they never had been before by their wardens and fire watchers. In addition to outdoor entertainments, shelterers have formed themselves into groups for hiking, physical training, dancing in the parks, and swimming. Wardens' posts and shelterers have made up cricket teams and shelter children have been organized into play groups. In Victoria Park there was recently a shelter sports rally.

These summer activities, it is thought, are helping to bring forward social leaders who will be invaluable organizers if shelter life begins again in the winter.

American Boy Again May Thrill American Boys—Ask Dad, He Knows

DETROIT, Sept. 18 (AP)—American Boy, the magazine whose adventure tales fired father's imagination as a boy, will again entertain the Nation's youth.

This is the Intention of James A. Humberstone, former automotive trade magazine editor who today bought the title and good will of the bankrupt magazine for $700 at auction.

Mr. Humberstone said that publication would be resumed with the October issue and that the first issue would be dedicated to Henry Ford and feature the role of American youth in defense.

The American Boy, once one of America's most successful publishing ventures, was combined with the Youth's Companion in 1929. It faded from the scene with the July-August issue of this year.

Its passing brought nostalgic sighs from many men who as youngsters had thrilled to tales of "Bluebeard the Pirate" and had laughed aloud at the antics of "Mark Tidd" and "Funnybone Ticklers."

The Youth's Companion was founded in Boston in 1827, and week after week thousands of boys—and girls and grown-ups, too—doted on its wholesome stories and solved its anagrams.

Not until 1899 did it encounter a serious rival. That year marked the appearance of the American Boy.

William C. Sprague founded the American Boy and used as material the stories he had collected to amuse his son and his friends' children. Magazine editors who pooh-poohed the idea the publication would be a success watched its rapid growth.

Its pages contained an impressive list of authors, among them Clarence Budington Kelland, James Willard Shultz, Howard Pease, Glen Balch, John A. Morosco, John Masefield, Franklin M. Reck and Kenneth Gilbert. Articles were illustrated by such artists as Anton Fisher, Frank Schoonover and R. M. Brinkerhoff.

Tugwell Cognizes Island's Poverty

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 19 (AP)—Rexford Tugwell addressed himself to Puerto Rico's poverty today as he took the oath of office as the Island's Governor.

"It would be cowardly not to recognize its (poverty's) existence," he said in his inaugural address. "Justice cannot be founded on farming and working folk who live at the level of a million or more of our fellow citizens in Puerto Rico. It is useless to expect full development under such circumstances."

Mr. Tugwell's induction automatically ended his position as Chancellor of the University of Puerto Rico, a post held only since Aug. 1, and from which he resigned under criticism against holding the two jobs at the same time.

That he also would give up the Governorship if serious criticism developed was the interpretation given by listeners to his address today when he said he would "never preside over a dangerous division of Puerto Ricans of which I am in any way the cause."

Chief Justice Emilio Del Toro Cuevas of the Puerto Rican Supreme Court administered the oath in front of the Capitol. A military-naval parade preceded the ceremony.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS — Deal with leading concern; finest $1 assortment; gift wrappings; etchings; religious boxes; extra bonus; experience unnecessary; samples on approval. Doehla, S-67, Fitchburg, Mass.

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CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 68 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—8 rooms, 2 baths, elevator bldg.; Ken. 7837. 6 Marlboro St.—2 rooms with large dinette, elevator bldg., near to Public Garden; Com. 3761 or call Cap. 7566 for both.

BRIGHTON, MASS., 71 Brooks St.—Apartment on 2nd floor of remodeled house; 5 large sunny rooms and bath, heated; continuous hot water, electric refrigerator; near railroad and bus lines. Tel STA. 9740.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 187 HICKS ST. Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont — 4-5-6 rooms, 2 baths; large, light, airy; overlooking harbor; every modern convenience; will decorate to suit; low rentals; free use swimming pool, roof garden. Ask for Mr. Norman, Main 4-5900.

N. Y. C., 425 West 21st Street—Choice 1-2-room apartments; quiet, select tenancy; residential block, convenient to all transportation.

N. Y. C.—Large 1-room apartments, fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; transportation; near church; $40-$45. EN. 2-1882.

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SUNNYSIDE, L. I.—Will share 2 rooms, kitchenette apartment; business woman. Write Box W-29, Suite 1560, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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APPRENTICE TEACHERS for boarding school near Boston; state all details. Box N-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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CHEVROLET ■ OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Corner Plymouth and Weymouth Streets

HOLYOKE

August Sale of FURS
Steiger's offer foremost Fashions for 1942. Buy during this August Fur Sale and save.
Fur Department . . . 3rd floor
Steiger's

For Style, Beauty, and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 High Street
Superior Shoe Repairing

LAWRENCE

Ready with tremendous stocks bought before the price advance.
You STILL *pay no more at*
CHERRY & WEBB'S
Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0322
Choice Groceries Carefully Selected
Meats and Poultry, Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products
Every Purchase Counts,
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

LEXINGTON (Continued)

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

Bateman's
1785 Massachusetts Avenue
In our new basement store, 9x12 Congoleum Gold Seal rugs $5.95. Other sizes from 6x9.
New selections of curtains $1 to $2

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

LEXINGTON
Cleansers & Dyers
JOSEPH MAIENZA, Prop.
Merchant Tailor. Suits Made to Order. Alterations by Experts. Furs Cleaned, Glazed, Remodeled.
1806 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Morse & Beals FLORIST
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

LYNN

RIGHT GOODS FAIR PRICES

FALL PROMOTION Sale of TWO-TROUSER SUITS
Regular $37.50 Values $32.50
The Extra Pair Doubles the Wear
BESSE-ROLFE STORE
Market Street, Corner Oxford Street
LYNN

Hill & Welch Co.
19 WILLOW ST.
LYNN, MASS.

Fine Furniture Rugs
Interior decorations for 51 years.
PHONE LYNN 2-9300

Women's New Fall Low-Cuts
• BELLAIRE
• AIR-TRED
A collection of the smartest Fall styles featured at a budget price.
$5
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY. 2-3737

M. E. YORK & SONS
196 Chestnut Street
LY. 3-6290
Repairing All Cars, Every Necessity for Your Car—Lubrication
Latest Up-to-Date Equipment

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Let the RED ARROW FLEET Deliver Your FUEL

DYER'S AUTO SCHOOL
Competent and courteous instructors
Complete Driving Course. Rent a car—U-Dryvit
Esso
ESSO GAS STATION
87 Silver Street
Lynn 3-6650

Youth World
Serving the youth of Lynn
247 UNION STREET
Complete Children's Outfitters Specializing in Layettes
IN CENTRAL SQUARE

MALDEN

Summer Dresses $1.98, $2.98, $3.98
VACATION SPORTSWEAR
for Women and Children
Slack Suits at $1.19 and $1.98
JONES STORES, Inc.
116 Pleasant St., Malden
490 Main St., Melrose

TIME TO INSURE
PRESCOTT & SON INSURANCE SPECIALISTS
The Oldest Office in Malden
Established 1855
6 Pleasant Street Malden 2350

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
Geo. H. Pike, Prop.
FLOWERS for all occasions
160 Pleasant St. Malden 0500

MALDEN (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2772 Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 9 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR
MALLORY HATS
BENOIT-DUFF CO.
95 Pleasant St., Malden

Have You Seen Our Exclusive New
BETTY HARTFORD DRESS FASHIONS
of Practical Rayon Crepe?
$7.95 Joslin's
Malden Square • Malden 3000

MARLBORO

BOND'S MARKET
"An Excellent Place to Trade"
CHOICE MEATS—FISH—FRUIT
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES
Bread and Pastry from Our Own Bakery

MEDFORD

CLARK & COOK, Inc.
AUTHORIZED Ford DEALERS
— SALES —
Dependable Service on Ford — Mercury — Lincoln-Zephyr. Every mechanic factory trained. Guaranteed used cars.
38 HARVARD AVENUE, WEST MEDFORD
TEL. ARLINGTON 0760

Cradock Apothecary
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 0720
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream, Candy

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 5545 364 Boston Avenue
JENNEY GASOLINE Solvenized Chases Carbon
Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYstic 1898
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

THE RAYE HAT SHOP
E. Raye Abbott, Prop.
5 High Street (up stairs)
HATS
BERKSHIRE STOCKINGS
Hats Retrimmed
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 4900

An Invitation to Beauty
Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers THE GOOD ONE Cleaners
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3007

CHIPMAN WINDOW SHADE & SCREEN CO.
Washable Window Shades
Venetian Blinds
Estimates Free L. B. Wallace, Mgr.
688 MAIN STREET MEL. 3067

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
FINE GROCERIES
415 Franklin St., Phones 3400-1-2-3

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

Whittemore Hardware Co.
Tel. Mel. 6900 531 Main St.
We have what you need. May we have your yellow slips.

DE SOTO PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street
SUNOCO GAS

GARNISS MARKET
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN

NEEDHAM

Jel-NEE 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
• FOOD SPECIALISTS •
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD

New Bedford, Mass.

STAR STORE

Fashions FOR FALL

Fashions for All

Macomber's
HOMESTYLE ICE CREAM
A Quality Product since 1900

For Your Hallowe'en Party or Other Special Occasions
Is as near as your phone
If your Dealer does not carry it
Dial 6-8505 or 6-8506

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk, Buttermilk, Heavy Cream, Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St., New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Loretta's
FINE MILLINERY
556 PLEASANT ST.

Ready to Use or Put Away
Parsons Laundry Co., Inc.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1152

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield
Launderers & Cleaners
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

NEWTON

AUTHORIZED AGENCY FOR
ADAM Hats
$3.25 ONE PRICE

SPERLING'S
NEWTON CORNER

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
Well-Known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
861 Center Street BIG. 8072

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS
Scarves and Jewelry at Newton
433 Centre Street Las. 6084
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street Bea. 2092

NEWTON CENTER

CARMOTE PAINTS
HARDWARE
Visit our Housewares Dept.

J.H.CHANDLER & SON INC.
796 Beacon Street, Big. 4000

NEWTON JUNIORS
Newton's Newest Children's Shop
With a complete line of
Infants' and Children's Clothing
Holgate and Playskool Toys
Charge Accounts Solicited
837 Beacon St. Big. 9830
3 Doors from S. S. Pierce's

Main Office Big. 4000 — Las. 9800, Las. 9024, Big. 0277

KERRIGAN BROTHERS
TUNE UP
FOR YOUR VACATION
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER
(Continued)

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
BIG. 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

Paint
Hardware
Houseware
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
HUBERT HARDWARE CO.
332 Walnut St. Newtonville Mass.
28 Lincoln St. Newton Highlands, Mass.

Leanore Beauty Salon
Now at a New Location
"BETWEEN THE BANKS"
1158 Walnut St. Las. 5185
Skillful Beauty Service in a Pleasant Atmosphere

NEWTON—West Newton

GOTHAM
GOLD STRIPE
Beautiful Silk Stockings
The Most Practical Gift for Women
THE EVERETS SHOP
1304 Washington Street
West Newton Square LAS. 9845

PITTSFIELD

All that's New in
Fall Footwear
for Men and Women
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 NORTH STREET

Esso
MOTOR FUELS
and LUBRICANTS
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
NEW & DANIELS
135 South Street Tel. 9578

TYDOL GASOLINE
Goodyear Tires Willard Batteries
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Centre Sts. H. S. Babbitt

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting
Complete Beauty Service
Wendell Beauty Salon
37 West Street Tel. 7022

Quality Breads and Bakery Products
E. F. FISH BAKERY
289 NORTH STREET

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal'
CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

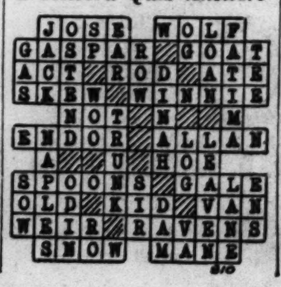
THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

SEARS' 55th ANNIVERSARY SALE
Now in Progress
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
65 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

Crossword Quiz Answers



MASSACHUSETTS

READING
(Continued)

EDWARD LAPPIN
Plumbing and Heating
Gas Appliances
76 Haven St. Tel. Read. 0460
Agents for Malden-Melrose Gas Co.

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

Johnson's Service Station
1213 North Main Street Rea. 1215
Texaco Products
Complete Lubrication

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

Star Market Co.
BUILT ON QUALITY!
The store that's growing by leaps and bounds offers another great array of food values for your selection this week-end. Learn for yourself why wise shoppers prefer the Star Market!
401 Highland Ave., Davis Square

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUER'S
QUALITY MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
314-316 Bay Street Tel. 6-2744

WESTFIELD BICYCLES
Electrical Appliances—Radios—Exide Batteries—Bicycles. Special Discount to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
AUTO ACCESSORIES
Hood Tires and Other Makes
BENDIX WASHERS
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 Dwight Street Phone 2-6231

LET *flowers* CARRY YOUR MESSAGE
from
CROFT *flowers*
393 DWIGHT STREET PHONE 4-2195

STONEHAM

For Final Protection
WE USE THE
HERMETIC
Pliofilm
HOOD SEAL
IT'S *Tamper-proof*
IT'S *Moisture-proof*
IT'S *Dust-proof*
HERMETICALLY SEALS CONTENTS — PROTECTS POURING LIP

C. W. SPEAR MILK CO.
37 Central St., Wakefield, Cry. 0610

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Star Market Co.
Coming—Mon., Tues., Wed., Sept. 22, 23, 24
3 BIG DOLLAR DAYS
Now, more than ever, it will pay you to take advantage of the unusual savings offered in this great sale. Buy now and you buy wisely!
583 WASHINGTON ST. WEL. 2820

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

MRS. GRACE HIGHT
AVON
will bring fine Avon Cosmetics to the privacy of your home for your leisurely selection.
PHONE WEL. 2304 14 MELLON RD.

Typewriters
Mimeographing
Multigraphing

Wellesley Business Service, Inc.
50 CENTRAL STREET WEL. 1045

MASSACHUSETTS

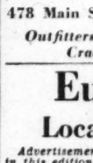
WELLESLEY
(Continued)

WEL. 0160
Hodgkins' Beauty Studio
ESTABLISHED 1906
Hairdressers
Eugene Machine, Realistic and New Ray Machineless Permanents
24 GROVE STREET

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsley's
Ice Cream and Candies
Try Our LUNCHEON *Specials*
Community Theater Building

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing • Mending • Altering


Prompt Delivery in Your Locality
Wellesley Farms Dairy
Telephone Wellesley 1456

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats, Groceries, Fresh Fruit, and Vegetables
COMPLETE BAKERY DEPT.
Prompt Local Deliveries, also in Waban and Weston.
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 WASHINGTON ST. WEL. 3300

We Are as Near to You as Your Telephone
CALL WEL. 2566
For Your
Fall and Winter Supplies
R. V. YEOMAN'S HARDWARE CO.

WINCHESTER

PARKER & LANE CO.
Fuel Oil—Range Oil
Coal—Wood
New England Coke
5 Church St. Tel. Win. 162

J. F. WINN CO.
Coal Wood Cement
New England Coke
Fuel Oil Range Oil
927 Main St. Win. 0108

WINTHROP

WINTHROP BEAUTY SHOP

GRACE YERXA
Bonat Method
Permanent Waving
198 WINTHROP ST. OCEAN 1707

WORCESTER

Launderers
Dry Cleansers
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

For that Child's Winter Outfit
The Children's Shop
478 Main Street Opp. City Hall
Outfitters to Children from Cradle to College

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/ICSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, 20 Montpelier Road — Highly recommended; liberal table; gas fires bedrooms; O. H. W.; homely; central; near sea; 2 gns. p. w. HOVE 6141.

FLATS TO LET

HOVE — Delightful winter situation, away from town, HALF LADY'S HOUSE, unfurnished, as well appointed flat, 4 good rooms, bathroom, on one floor. South aspect; garden; garage. "Rockrose," Tongdean Avenue, Preston 3924.

HOUSES WANTED

UNFINISHED FLAT or part house, two business ladies; easy reach Godalming-Guildford bus route. Replies to Miss Atkins, c/o Christian Science Reading Room, Godalming, Surrey.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FARNHAM, SURREY—Comfortable accommodation; moderate terms. Garden produce. Near Christian Science Society; close buses, Ewing, Monsal, Firfield Road.

WORTHING, 4 Church Walk—Permanent or holiday gue. s received; Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 2 gns. MRS. CHAMPION, Worthing 2717.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-3
Coupon

European Local Classified
(Continued)

SOLOISTS WANTED

WANTED, SOLOIST for Christian Science Church, short distance S. W. of London. Apply Clerk, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Penrhyn Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.

TO LET

HOVE, Sussex—First floor. Partly furnished offices to let; central position, every convenience. Also UNFURNISHED or FURNISHED FLATLETS, suit business people. Apply 12 Church Rd., Hove. Tel: 1920.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN—Personal secretarial service; authors' Mss.; duplicating; private tuition. 27 Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. 'Phone 3037.

England

BATH

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters
and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street Phone 4611

BIRMINGHAM

AT
Vi Ltd.
ERDINGTON
You will get super attention and value. Why not visit 213 HIGH STREET to replenish your wardrobe.
Phone Erd. 1541

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
FOREARM YOU AGAINST WET-WEATHER FORECASTS
11, Bull Street, Birmingham
94, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton

BOURNEMOUTH

Shop at
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road
TEL. 7000
Also at Hastings, Eastbourne, Weymouth, Brighton, Southampton, Boscombe, Bath

C. G. LEE
25 Seamoor Road, Bournemouth West
Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High Grade Repairs

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts, Blankets, Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Lingerie
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
Spell Security in Wet Spells
78 and 166 Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth
Forum Buildings, Above Bar, Southampton

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

BRIGHTON and HOVE

Lecture Posters
THE EAGLE PRESS
Printers
Agendas, Balance Sheets, Account Books, Office Equipment, Private and Commercial Stationers, Invitation Cards, Swan and other Fountain Pens. Table Stationery. Die Stamping and Copper Plate Printers.
170 Church Road, HOVE (Tel. 4577)

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

ENGLAND

BRIGHTON and HOVE
(Continued)

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
Household and Fancy Linens
Blankets, Down Quilts, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Lingerie, Knitwear and Gowns

Builders and Decorators
Bostel Bros Ltd
WEST STREET, BRIGHTON TEL. 4084
Refrigerating, Electrical and Sanitary Engineers Heating and Lighting
ESTABLISHED 1789

Shoreham Shipping & Coal Company Ltd.
117 Western Road, Hove
Phone Hove 1103/4
COAL, COKE and ANTHRACITE
Highest Quality *Lowest Price*

FROWD'S FRESH MILK
HOVE BRIGHTON
SEAFORD HASTINGS
61 WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 4613

BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street Bristol PHONE 24459
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

HOUSEHOLD LINEN
of Good Quality. No coupons required
Jolly & Son Ltd.
BRISTOL
Now Established at 62/64, Whiteladies Rd.

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

Marsh's
Military, Civil, Sporting
and Ladies' Tailors
Boys' and Girls' School Departments
86/92b, Whiteladies Road, Clifton

BROMLEY

DUNN'S IN THE MARKET SQ.
BROMLEY, KENT (RAV. 0042)
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

SHALLARD & FENDT
Valeting
Dyers and Cleaners
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 3934
4 EAST STREET (Opposite G. P. O.)
BROMLEY

Warne's Ltd
Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
61 High Street, Bromley
Also at Woodford, Leyton, Loughton
Chingford and Upminster

CAMBERLEY

R. P. Over & Sons Ltd.
68/88 LONDON RD., CAMBERLEY Ph. 8
Removal Contractors and Warehousing
CARPETS AND LINOLEUMS
DISTINCTIVE FABRICS FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS. MAKERS OF LUXURIOUS UPHOLSTERY
Cost Moderate
Antique Furniture Restored by Skilled Craftsmen

Williams Bros
IRONMONGERS
Garden Requisites
Park St., Camberley Telephone 1001

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

CROYDON PURLEY and District

CAREY & SON
GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS
192 BRIGHTON ROAD, COULSDON
TEL. PURLEY 1938
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items in This Paper
HEINZ FOOD PRODUCTS

ENGLAND

EXETER

TROULANS LTD.
2 High Street, Exeter
Suppliers of all types of
Scientific Instruments, Magnifying Glasses, Barometers, Binoculars, etc.
PHONE 3933
(Also Torquay, Honiton, Totnes)

Cunliffe
OF MAYFAIR
Ladies' Court Hairdresser, Posticheur, Beautician and Permanent Waving Specialist. Consulting Hair Specialist.
9, Bedford Circus, Exeter. Tel. 3453

GODALMING, GUILDFORD and DISTRICT

BEL-RAY
SCIENTIFIC *laundry process*
Assures whiter linen, softer woollens, brighter colours and longer wear. High grade laundry service at keen prices. Return carriage or postage paid.
BRAMLEY Hygienic LAUNDRY
Bramley—Guildford. Surrey
'Phone: Bramley 3294

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

Putting the Question

When the discussion seems to have gone far enough, the chairman should say, "Are you ready for the question?"

If you have something of importance to add, now is your chance. If not, keep silent. This silence indicates that you are ready for the question. Do not make the mistake of calling out "Question! Question!"

The chairman will then say, "All in favor of the motion will say, 'Aye.' . . . All opposed to the motion will say 'No.' . . . The ayes have it, the motion is carried." Or, "The noes have it, the motion is lost."

This aye means "yes," do not confuse it with the first person singular pronoun; nor say "Those opposed the same." This is equivalent to saying, "Those in favor say 'yes', and those opposed say 'yes.'"

Sometimes the vote is close and the chair is not sure of the result, he should immediately say, "The chair cannot decide, will those in favor of the motion please rise and be counted." This is repeated with the negative.

Suppose the chair announces the vote, and you think he is mistaken, you should immediately rise and say, "Mister Chairman, I call for a division."

The chair at once says, "Division is called, will those in favor of the motion please rise and be counted?" . . . and then ask for the negative. After both sides have been counted he says, "The affirmative prevails, the motion is carried by a vote of 17 to 14."

When a rising vote is taken the secretary should include it in her minutes and record the vote on both sides.

Do not hesitate to call for a division for fear it may be discourteous to the chair—it is not discourteous—it is your duty. Your chairman is doing his utmost to render "justice and courtesy to all" and will welcome any help you can give him by preventing any misunderstanding.

Recording Transactions

Question: A subscriber from the Far West tells of a measure adopted that proved to be in conflict with the bylaws of the organization and asks what should be done about the record of this transaction.

Answer: The secretary must keep a record of all that takes place in a business meeting. She is not the judge of whether a transaction is in order or out of order, that is the business of the chairman and the house.

In this instance the business was transacted correctly, the fact that there was confusion about the purpose of the motion does not affect the record. The minutes must stand as they were prepared, unless the secretary made an error in the record. In that case, when the minutes are read the house will ask that they be corrected.

Awana Slaker-James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

In Lighter Vein

Identified

The man from the country came to the camp to see his son who had been drafted. As his name was Jones it was difficult to locate the selectee. The officer on duty said to the farmer:

"There's a Jones in the officers' mess. Perhaps that's your man."

"Yes, sir, that would be him," agreed the visitor.

"What makes you so sure?" asked the officer.

"Well," said the other, "he was always in some mess or other when he was at home, so it must be him."

—And So Socks!

Last winter a Montreal woman knitted socks out of a bathing suit, then, later, knitted a bathing suit out of the socks. And soon it will be winter again.—Milwaukee Journal.

His Work

"How's your business getting along?"

"It's on the rocks."

"That's too bad."

"No, it's good. I build lighthouses."

Checking Up

"A reception, held at the Jolly Farmer Hotel, Bramley, was attended by 60 guests. About 50 presents were received."—Local paper's report of wedding.

Ten wasted invitations, eh?—Punch ©.

Labor-Saving Idea

First Bride: "Yes, sir, I've got my husband where he eats out of my hand."

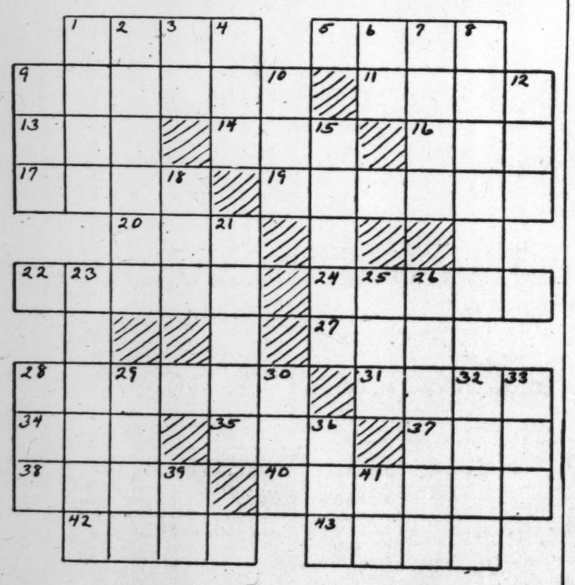
Second Bride: "Saves a lot of dish washing, doesn't it?"—Capper's Weekly.

A Verse for Today . . .

He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty.—Ps. 91:1.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is one of principal characters in opera "Carmen"?
5—What animal frightened Little Red Riding Hood?
9—Who was companion of Melchior and Balthasar?
11—What animal furnishes cashmere?
13—Perform.
14—What is a measure of 16½ feet?
16—Devoured.
17—What do you call a deviation from a straight line?
19—A. A. Milne is author of "——— the-Pooh."
20—Negative.
22—Dwelling place of a famous witch.
24—What was first name of Ramsay, Scottish poet?
27—What is a garden tool?
28—Whose companion was dish in certain Mother Goose elopement?
31—What is a strong current of air?
34—Aged.
35—Young antelope is what?
37—What is a large covered wagon?
38—A dam in a river to stop and raise the water.
40—Odin was attended by what birds?
42—What falls in cold climates?
43—What is long, heavy hair on neck of a lion?

Down

1—What Mother Goose character is told to jump over candlestick?
2—What is a city of Belgium?
3—Canary Islands belong to whom (abbr.)?
4—Organ of hearing is what?
6—What Biblical king was very tall?
7—To lend.
8—Who was last wife of Bluebeard?
9—What is an aeriform fluid?
10—Rank.
12—What is mark aimed at in curling?
15—What is name of Alice's cat in Lewis Carroll's tale?
18—To court.
21—What is used to convey the effects of a traveler?
23—Where do the Neapolitans dwell?
25—What apparatus measures rate of a ship's motion through water?
26—Yeast is what?
28—What is female of the swine?
29—Who was father of Thor?
30—What is a masculine title of respect?
32—Narrow passageway is what?
33—Being.
36—What is a millipond?
39—What is an artificial language?
41—Where was George Washington born (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Biographical Lines

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Anthony Ashley-Cooper

Seventh Earl of Shaftesbury

1801-1885

ONE DAY the Duke of Argyll thus addressed his fellow peers:
"Our social reforms are not due mainly to the Liberty Party;
But to the influence and perseverance of one man, Lord Ashley."
He was the eldest son of the sixth Earl of Shaftesbury.
Yet as a child, he often crept into bed supperless.
Busy with their own interests his parents gave no time to him.
At seven the boy became a boarder at Manor House, Chiswick.
From Chiswick he passed to Harrow; from Harrow to Oxford.
Then admission to Parliament followed as a matter of course:
At twenty-five Ashley entered the House of Commons as a Tory.

ENGLAND WAS undergoing an industrial revolution at the time.
Inventions had caused the sudden springing up of factories.
These required countless employees to work day and night.
Young children were poured in as apprentices to millowners.
"This system cannot last," decided the Sunday School teachers.
They appealed to Lord Ashley and they had not long to wait.
The good man appeared in the factories at Leeds, at Manchester . . .
He was coming to study the situation of workers for himself. . . .
When he returned, he had seen enough to propose a new bill:
That no children were to be employed under the age of nine;
That no one under eighteen could work more than ten hours a day;
That no person under twenty-one could work during the night.
The bill was received with much hostility by the millowners.
"Pass it and England's industrial supremacy is gone," they said.

THE FATE of the children in the mines was ten times worse.
Ashley found boys of five and eight toiling hard underground.
Some of them were hauling large coal tubs by means of chains.
Some were dragging heavy loads; others carrying iron buckets.
And this was going on fourteen hours every day of the week.
"Let us face the situation!" declared Ashley in Parliament.
For twenty millions you purchased the liberty of the Negroes.
By a cheap vote you may now free thousands of little slaves . . ."
This admonition stirred the deputies, and Ashley carried on.
Next he espoused another cause, a very unexpected one:
All the nation's chimneys had to be swept clean once a year.
Master sweepers employed an army of youngsters to do the work:
The boys scrambled up the chimney from inside to the top.
Then they climbed down again, sweeping the soot on their way.
Ashley introduced a bill forbidding the use of "human brushes."
At once insurance companies and employers rose up against him.
Housewives also insisted that only children could do the work.
But powerful people were now interested in all these causes.
Dickens raised a strong voice; many journalists followed him.
And Prince Albert began to investigate the matter for himself.

ONE MORNING the headlines of a newspaper announced:
"Sunday Schools expands into industrial schools for urchins."
Delighted, Lord Ashley hastened to the aid of the new centers.
Shortly their number increased from fourteen to one hundred.
Thousands of slum children flocked to these schools.
In due time Ashley's Factory Acts and Mine Acts were voted in.
He had fought and won countless bills and reforms for England.
Now he began to speak in Parliament on behalf of the Poles.
In 1881 he was struggling over a Factory Act for India.
In 1882 he was defending the Jews persecuted all over Russia.
During sixty years the good Earl labored for forgotten causes.
Ripe age found him one of the most beloved men in the Empire.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
Copyright, 1941, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

Did You Ever Wonder

How a 'Laryngaphone' enables one to telephone silently?

When we speak, the vibrations of our vocal cords set up sound waves in the air. In using an ordinary telephone, these sound waves in the air strike a thin diaphragm in the telephone mouthpiece, causing the diaphragm to vibrate. The diaphragm vibrations are translated into electrical impulses which are sent over the wire to the receiver, where they are retranslated back into sound waves.

The diaphragm of the receiver, consequently, is sensitive to and sends over the wire all sound waves which reach its surface; the words spoken by the person using the instrument and all outside rumbles, rustles, squeaks, and whistles as well. This makes telephoning from a boiler factory or any other similar spot something of a problem.

A device for telephoning from noisy places has been worked out in the laryngaphone. In the laryngaphone, the mouthpiece (although in this case it might with greater propriety be termed a "neckpiece") is placed against the throat rather than before the lips. The device picks up the mechanical vibrations of the vocal cords directly, translating them into electrical impulses with no intervening sound-wave stage, and transmitting the voice without distortion. The instrument may be had either in the hand or headset form, the headset device being somewhat similar to a radio telephone.

The laryngaphone (from the larynx or organ of voice, plus phone, from the Greek word meaning "sound") being operated directly by the mechanical vibrations of the vocal cords rather than by sound waves traveling in air, is an excellent noise-excluding device. Being insensitive to all airborne sound it can be used for telephoning from such noisy places as workshops, mines, airplanes, factories, and other localities where ordinary telephone conversations would be almost impossible due to the confusion of sounds.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

HEADSET TYPE OF LARYNGAPHONE

Daily Anecdote

One Man's Opinion

When Maxim Gorky, famous Russian novelist and reformer, visited America, he was taken to Coney Island by friends who wanted him to behold this huge playground swarming with holiday throngs. They took him through the crowded concessions where he saw one dizzy contraption after another, swinging people through the air, swirling them in eccentric curves, shooting them down breathtaking inclines. They took him underground and overground, into bewildering mazes, museums, palaces of jugglers, theaters. They were giving Maxim Gorky the time of his life. Finally at the end of what may have seemed to them a perfect day, they asked him how he had liked it. He was silent for a moment. Then he said, very simply, "What a sad people you must be!"

Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

America's First Gas Well

This tablet located in Fredonia, N. Y., also reveals that the gas well was "Lighted in Honor of Gen. Lafayette's Visit, June 4, 1825."

The Amusing Things We Say

Good Times Are Coming

The expression originated while Cromwell was in power in England. During this time Ireland and Scotland swarmed with strong royalist parties who wished for the restoration of the royal family. Since the royalists could not openly express their feelings, they invented stock phrases which had a significant meaning in their own circles. Especially popular was the phrase wishing for the return of the "good old times," which ally meant a return to the monarchial system and the destruction of Cromwell's form of government. As time went on the royalists began looking forward to the restoration of the crown and the phrase was hopefully changed to "good times are coming."—**L. V.**

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Towards Defense

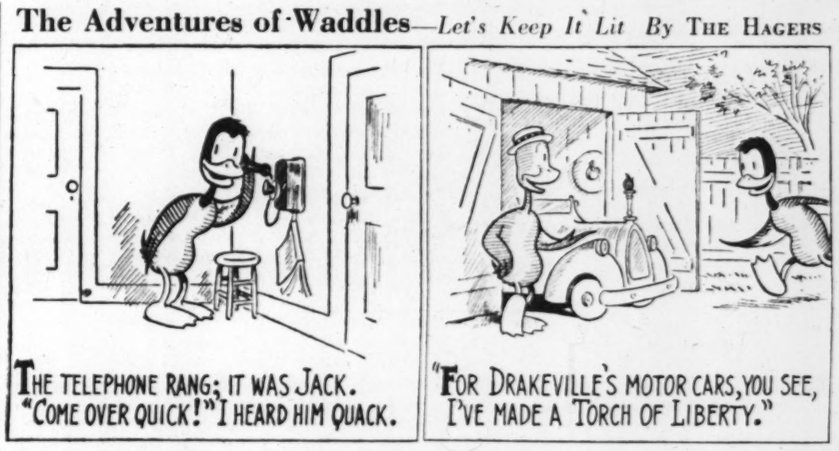
Great Falls, Montana

The following contribution of one veteran American citizen toward the defense program no doubt expresses the attitude of millions of other grateful citizens. It is this real American spirit and patriotism at home that will encourage and sustain the boys in the camps, that will make the United States forever remain united. This 80-year-old resident of a northern Montana town who has four grandsons in the army and one in the navy, wrote to the state welfare department asking that his old-age assistance check be reduced. He wrote in part:

"You have sent me a check for August. Now I wish that you would reduce the amount by $4 a month. . . . We are living under the best form of government that ever came from the hand of man—our American Constitution. Our Nation and our Constitution are now facing the greatest crisis in our history, and in order to meet that crisis our government is forced to use all of its full power, financial, military, and commercial, and under such circumstances I feel that I cannot conscientiously accept this . . . check." . . .

Surely such humble expressions of patriotism should inspire more affluent citizens to be more generous in their giving.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Let's Keep It Lit* By The Hagers


THE TELEPHONE RANG; IT WAS JACK. "COME OVER QUICK!" I HEARD HIM QUACK.
"FOR DRAKEVILLE'S MOTOR CARS, YOU SEE, I'VE MADE A TORCH OF LIBERTY."

"A FITTING EMBLEM, JACK," I CRIED, "OUR MOTOR CARS CAN WEAR WITH PRIDE.
AND, JACK, WITH LIBERTY'S STRONG LIGHT, THE FOX TAILS WE WILL PUT TO FLIGHT!"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Touchdown*

· By Le Pelley

YOU CAN PLAY, POPPY, IF YOU'LL PROMISE TO STOP THE MINUTE IT GETS TOO ROUGH ....
I PROMISE
ALL RIGHT.. FIRST PLAY... 47-29-SHIFT-66-71.. HUP!
ZIP
TOUCHDOWN !!
HOORAY FOR POPPY
WOW! TOUCHDOWN !!
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That's Just Whom I Was Waiting For*

By Rodgers

Found a nice sunny spot in the yard this afternoon and proceeded to make the most of it-
But after a while I noticed the postman going by-
"Hm-m, that should remind me of something," I thought, but for a moment I couldn't figure out what-
Then I remembered! When the mailman comes along, it's time to go meet the Boss-
Boy! Did I make tracks!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Lightning Strikes Back

"I didn't realize all that."

Albert F. Wright, representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, stood before Harold Anderson, chief of police of Kansas City, Missouri.

Did he realize, when he and a few other men suddenly stopped the machinery which generates electricity for a city of 400,000 persons, that pumps for the city water supply would stop, operations in hospitals have to be completed by candle light, travelers be stalled in street cars and elevators, and charges of molten metal be left to harden in furnaces of defense plants?

No; even the men who work with electricity had not remembered the ramifications of a modern utility system when they called a strike without warning. They acted in exasperation at four years of delay and litigation in settling their complaints against the company and a local independent union which they have averred is a company-dominated union. Indignation at the strike is natural but it is necessary to go beyond indignation to understand and correct the causes of the trouble.

It is clear that modern communities are so dependent on electric power that the strike method of settling disputes in public utilities cannot be countenanced any more than in the services of police and fire protection. The Building Trades and Construction Council, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, as are the electrical workers, quickly repudiated the strike. The wired lightning which the strikers cut off at the switchboard whipped back with the increased voltage of public disapproval.

Railway service has long been recognized as so vital that elaborate mediation machinery exists—and is now in use—to prevent strikes that would tie up the Nation's transportation. If services are so essential that their stoppage cannot be permitted, then a public obligation exists to see that the machinery for settling labor grievances in these industries is adequate to assure justice without strikes. But the example of a major city thrown into darkness revives the declaration of Calvin Coolidge that, "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time."

Vermont at War

If Vermont loves its native sons more, it manages to do so without loving the entire Union less. So, having decided that the President's speech of September 11 marked the borderland between war and peace for the United States, the Vermont legislature has voted to pay every Vermonter in the United States Army a monthly bonus of ten dollars. By their action the legislators at Montpelier have shown that Vermont regards Hitler as definitely more dangerous than the New Deal and that Vermonters don't think it necessary to resort to any subterfuge to beat him.

A Fair Trial for Plan E

Even a can-opener won't work if you don't follow directions. Somewhat more complex than a household gadget, the proportional representation system of voting can prove itself an effective mechanism for improving local government only if a community trying it "follows directions."

Experience in "PR" communities shows that if Cambridge is to give its new Plan E system of government a fair trial, it must employ an experienced man to supervise preparations for the "PR" election this November and to direct the counting of the ballots. This expert could train a local man to handle the work in future elections.

The time is growing short to secure services of a trained man for this crucial post. It is to be hoped Cambridge officials now touring "PR" cities will come back prepared not only to fix rules for the election, but to employ a trained director of the count.

In the meantime, the Election Commission should seek at once the advice of the National Municipal League and the "PR" League in choosing such a man. Success of Plan E may be largely determined by success of this election. Cambridge voters overwhelmingly adopted "PR," and they deserve to have it given a fair trial.

Corn is a favorite food in America. . . . Butter or margarine is spread over the corn, and it is sprinkled with pepper and salt. Then, holding it at the ends, you nibble it like a rabbit.—London newspaper.

Oh, come now, old fellow. Don't try to save our feelings. You know as well as we do that "nibbling" is a polite understatement.

Speaking of Walkers—

Office boys in newspaper editorial departments can sympathize with that grocer in Alexandria, Indiana, who says he walks 17 miles a day waiting on customers. But office boys run—or are supposed to—when the magic word, "Copy!" pierces the electrified atmosphere of the city room.

City folk who patronize serve-self groceries and wander up and down the aisles—with or without the "baby buggy" some of these emporiums furnish—will appreciate the Hoosier grocer's achievement if they can visualize repeating their own visit to the grocery 50 or 100 times a day.

But when it comes to daily long-distance walking, how about the waitress who serves an average of fifty customers three times a day—if the union will let her? And what about the housewife pushing her vacuum or carpet sweeper over miles of rugs, or trotting up and down stairs with the children's clothes and playthings, dad's golf things, the laundry, the dry cleaning, the mending, and the groceries, or back and forth with food and dishes from early morning till bedtime? How many housewives think they walk as far as the grocer?

Test on Foreign Policy?

The big question about President Roosevelt's new request for Lend-Lease funds totaling nearly $6,000,000,000 is not the amount. Nor is it whether part of the supplies can be sent to Russia. Nor is it the allocation of larger amounts for food than for arms. The big question is whether Congress will rubber stamp the appropriation or will make it a test of foreign policy.

The situation is something like this: There is little use appropriating more money for supplies for countries that resist the Axis unless the supplies reach those countries. Delivery cannot be sure unless America helps to guard ships that carry the supplies. The Lend-Lease Act carried no Congressional mandate for such guarding—which runs the risk of shooting, if not of war. Lend-Lease aid was supposed to be aid-short-of-shooting. Indeed many Congressmen voted for it as a means of keeping out of war by keeping war away from America.

But it was meant to be aid to America. Supplies were to go to countries whose defense was considered by the President vital to American defense. As Mr. Roosevelt very well said, it wasn't charity. The intention was that the supplies would be effective. But it has become clearer and clearer that unless the United States helped to guard deliveries, lend-lease would become lend-leave—with food and arms left on the docks or at the bottom of the sea.

Hence the shoot-at-sight order. Hence the provisions for guarding ships as far as Iceland. The situation has already produced shooting, and with these new measures could produce war. Apparently the country has approved the President's actions, but Congress has not explicitly sanctioned them. Congress may soon be in the position of having to declare war or support an undeclared war. Measures which may produce war ought to rest on forthright and explicit support from Congress.

Since those measures are largely due to the necessity of guarding lend-lease deliveries, it would appear reasonable for Congress to face squarely the implications of a new appropriation. It should not appropriate money for supplies unless it means that the supplies shall be delivered and is ready to sanction measures to guard deliveries.

The isolationists say 85 per cent of the American people do not want war, and that the President by guarding lend-lease supplies is taking America into war. There is every indication that the people approve the President's measures. But there is imperative need for national policy to have the manifest and united support of Congress and people. The lend-lease appropriation offers an opportunity to get it.

Not for Learning's Sake

A few persons in the United States still aver that Nazi Germany has no designs on America and is not impressed with American aid to Britain. Yet testimony in the current espionage trial in New York shows that the Gestapo radio station had a consuming curiosity about American airplane production figures and a desire to obtain newest charts of American waters. That this is no mere academic interest in learning is indicated by what has happened to German universities.

If you'd not dim fair Freedom's lamps
Buy U. S. Defense Savings Stamps.

Our Readers Say—

Back Door, Front Door, and the Woodchuck

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Change the Subject," but not until I reply to "Design for Dwelling."

The architect and sociologist quoted in "Design for Dwelling" are evidently young and inexperienced or else have less imagination than persons of their professions need. They are assuming that a back door is necessarily humbler than a front door. Actually, some back doors open on to an outdoor sitting room or the view and so are more important than front ones, while the front door is the nearer the street. Then too, how about times when the lady of the house is having friends in to tea? Isn't it more convenient for the man of the family, coming in hot and dirty and wishing to wash before appearing in company, to have a chance to enter unobtrusively? Also, children and messengers who are not concerned in the party, should they not be able to enter or depart without cluttering up the path of guests?

The back door has practical as well as sentimental value. Even a woodchuck has a back door as an avenue of escape or a more convenient approach!

Freedom, N.H. (MRS.) W. J. CUNNINGHAM

Bird, Beast, or Bat?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Regarding "barking birds" in Boston's Fenway, described by your correspondent, I should have little doubt in declaring them to be bats. Bats are common in the city, they are frequently visible during the daytime as well as at twilight, their sound can be described as "an occasional yelp" which might be compared in effect to the barking of a small dog. They appear black and cumbersome soaring over the trees (though certainly their soaring does not really resemble a hawk's), some of them are big, and they frequently are seen in pairs.

It is an odd fact that a large proportion of people who know the common birds will not realize the difference when they are looking at bats. Your correspondent would have plenty of company, as the well-intentioned policeman with his explanation goes to prove. The sound of the bat is anything but music, and the creature is a very "batty" bird. (REV.) J. REX SHEPLER

Jamaica Plain, Mass.

"On Morale"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my appreciation for your efforts to emphasize the necessity of improving morale, both civilian and military, at the present time of emergency; and especially the article appearing under the column, "Down the Middle of the Road," titled "On Morale." I should also like to ask that something be said about the mistake, at least in this humble writer's opinion, of completely separating "morale" from "morals." It would seem obvious that good morals are the foundation of good morale, yet many persist in denying this. PAUL HARSCH, JR.

Assistant to the Protestant Chaplain, Air Base, Hempstead, N. Y.

Should U. S. Relax Control?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Reference is made to your editorial "Iran" and the Editor's Note to Mark Shaw's communication which appeared recently.

If Puerto Rico or Iceland or Greenland, to say nothing of the Philippines, are essential to the national defense, and they probably are, why should the United States relax control over them—aggrandizement or no aggrandizement. GEORGE BUTLER

Jackson, Miss.

Editorship in Dispute

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A press cutting agency has just sent me a cutting from The Christian Science Monitor dated May 5, 1941, stating that I had "dropped out as co-editor" of Jane's "All the World's Aircraft." The statement also says: "Mr. Leonard Bridgman, who had been co-editor with Mr. Grey, will continue as editor. It was not disclosed whether Mr. Grey would remain on the staff."

Will you be so kind as to state that the truth of this statement will be decided in a court of law?

The allegation that I am no longer editor was apparently published on his own responsibility by Mr. Murray of Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Ltd., the publishers, one of the other partners in "All the World's Aircraft," and I am bringing an action against him.

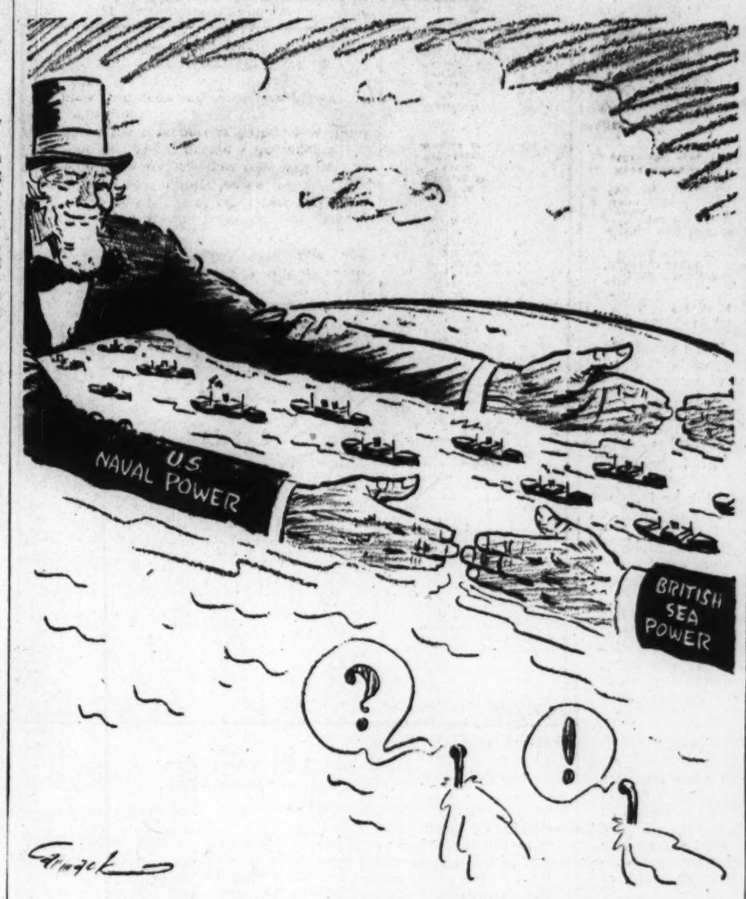
Furthermore, Mr. Bridgman was not co-editor; he was my assistant on the book. I am still a partner in the publication, to the extent of holding a 5-16 share.

Kingston Hill, Surrey, Eng. C. G. GREY

[Editor's note: The statement referred to appeared in an Associated Press dispatch.]

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Arms Across the Sea



Down the Middle of the Road

"Out of This Nettle . . ."

(A Bookshelf Review)

By Erwin D. Canham

Month by month, during this critical summer of 1941, this reader at least found great encouragement in following the installments of "Reveille in Washington 1860-1865" as they came out serially in the Atlantic Monthly. For Margaret Leech's study of the North's conduct of the Civil War reveals in all its astonishing details how very badly a war can be run—and still won. Now that her complete work is out in book form (New York: Harpers. $3.50), Americans can look back at that tragic episode in the Nation's history and reflect that today's disorganization, pettiness, greed, delay, and stupidity in Washington—as far as the record is now known—are simply not to be compared with the fearful shortcomings and obstacles against which Abraham Lincoln labored.

Miss Leech's study of a capital and a nation at war includes all the grim and sordid details, some of them perhaps unnecessarily blunt and revolting. She piles up many nauseous details with almost wanton zeal. But the record proves how very far along the road of human betterment we have come. There is scarcely a detail of the North's conduct of the Civil War, save only the nobility of Lincoln's character, which is not visibly improved in our current efforts to meet a crisis.

Talk about national disunity! Washington before, during, and after the Civil War was a hive of treason. Secessionists were in highest places before the war began. Copperheads remained in important seats throughout its progress. The military leadership was notoriously inept. The Cabinet was rank with disloyalty to Lincoln. The newspapers were bitter and vindictive in their attack on his Administration. Political self-serving and greed ran throughout the war.

And mere human inefficiency, confusion, lack of foresight, and selfishness were incessant and heart-breaking throughout the war. Washington itself was a muddy, filthy, stench-ful village.

* * *

When the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, the first armed volunteers for the defense of the capitol, arrived in town after fighting their way through Baltimore, there were no provisions for feeding them and only late at night were the fasting, exhausted soldiers given rations of bacon and bread to cook in the basement of the Senate Chamber. Even at the end of the war, the treatment of the wounded was horrible—in many instances they were virtually or literally starved because of no preparations for feeding them. Only when Miss Clara Barton and other heroic women got busy, were these conditions bettered in the least.

The painting of this lurid picture may seem to be needless. Actually, it shows how very far we have come. And out of this morass, the crusade against slavery and for salvation of the Union triumphed. Despite the fearful odds—and perhaps worst was the lack of unity among those politicians who ran the Union cause—the lofty figure of Lincoln emerged.

Beneath the disloyalty and greed and inefficiency, there was also the true patriotism of the people. No people could have borne the crushing burdens of the war without purification. The lesson of Miss Leech's grim and realistic study is, perhaps, that one cannot judge, one cannot be dismayed, by surface indications. Seeing things close to, almost any contemporary would have had to share much of Lincoln's own patience and vision in order to see the ultimate triumph of a right idea.

* * *

So it may be today. Today's struggle against human slavery is also marked by inefficiency and ineptitude—"too little and too late"—and those who were at Dakar or Narvik or Crete or Bengasi or Paris may often have a grim and desperate view of the outlook. Let them not be dismayed.

It is, of course, impossible to draw a very close parallel between the Civil War and world conditions today. The ideals, character, and motives of the South and its leaders, for instance, were far different from those of Nazidom today. The parallel lies only in the colossal ineptitude with which the North waged its struggle, and the disunity and backbiting which marred some of its leadership. The problem is to raise our eyes from the human ruck and see the stars which lead us forward.

And so Miss Leech's book takes on real topical importance. It is a thoroughly workmanlike job, based on tireless research in unusual contemporary sources, written unaffectedly and with flowing clarity. I believe any American could read it with profit at this moment in the Nation's history. It will be a revelation to most readers. From it, let us take cheer. Let us look ahead, out of our present problems, avoiding the false optimism which cursed some Civil War thinking and the desperate pessimism which the facts impelled. Let us look up.

"Leadership Is Open to Us"

We can be a power of leadership in the world if we want to be. . . . We muffed a glorious opportunity for leadership in 1919. We are bungling it today, because we as a people have no clear vision of our future. . . .

Whether we exert leadership is largely up to you, for in a democracy leadership comes from the will of the people. Leadership is a vigorous, vital, carefully thought-out force. . . .

If you decide to abandon responsibility for the freedom for which Britain has stood all these years, you will destroy for coming generations the freedom for which our forefathers have stood. Americans now have the power to fulfill that hope of freedom, or to destroy it, forever. . . .

When Kansas fought for freedom in the 1850's, Mrs. Sarah Robinson, wife of the first Governor of Kansas, wrote a book on this bitter period of our history. Though a resident of Lawrence, she wrote it in a prison camp near Lecompton, where her husband was held prisoner by the pro-slavery forces.

In the anguished preface to that book, she quoted a few lines which I give you in conclusion, for again we in Kansas, and in the Nation, are called to make thoughtful and vigorous decision to preserve a free way of life. These are the words she quoted [from John G. Holland's "The Day's Demand"]:

God give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinion and a will;
Men who have honor,—men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue,
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty, and in private thinking;
For while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions, and their little deeds,—
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps!

—Chancellor DEANE W. MALLOTT in the commencement address at the University of Kansas.

The Wide Horizon

The Case of 'The Daily Worker'

By Harold Hobson

LONDON

So far as the democratic governments of the world are concerned, Hitler's attack upon Russia solved many problems, both military and domestic. It has brought about, at least partially, that war on two fronts which the opponents of Nazi Germany must necessarily, from strategic motives, desire; and it has automatically rallied to the support of the democratic war effort the few but vocal dissident Communists of Great Britain.

At the same time it has also produced difficulties. Some of these, like the relations of Russia with Poland and Turkey, have been more or less satisfactorily settled. Others, such as the question of *The Daily Worker* of London are of a less serious kind, but as yet remain unsolved.

The Daily Worker, until it was banned by the Home Office a few months ago for impeding the war effort, was the official organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain. It is believed to have had a sale of about 100,000 copies a day, and some distinguished people, including Prof. J. B. S. Haldane of Eton and of Oxford, Cambridge, and London Universities, were connected with it.

* * *

Its editorial policy during recent years has not been trammeled by pedagogic ideas of consistency. Before the war started it demanded vigorous action against Fascism. On the outbreak of hostilities, it declared itself on the side of the Allies. When Russia invaded Poland, it immediately ranged itself against the Allied war effort, and insisted upon the war being stopped. It began to foment disturbances in the factories. It sought out and magnified grievances. Though on occasion it still protested that it detested Fascism, the real zeal of its attack was directed against the British Government.

Now, even in the height of war, the British Government permits the utmost freedom of the press in criticism, provided only that the criticism is actuated by a sincere desire to strengthen, and not weaken, the democratic defense against Fascism. It judged that *The Daily Worker* could not honestly plead such a desire, and so its publication was forbidden.

Now its editorial staff has once again changed its opinion about the war. It is once more wholeheartedly behind it. It demands increased production in the factories, and all possible help to Russia. Its policy is, in fact, the policy of the British Government, and it demands the right once more to appear upon the bookstalls.

* * *

A strong body of liberal opinion in Britain supports *The Daily Worker's* plea. Russia is now our ally. Why should we not avail ourselves of the support of Britain's Russian sympathizers?

At the same time it is pointed out that *The Daily Worker* in the past has not always intelligently supported even Russia. A German victory has, ever since Hitler came into power, been Russia's greatest danger. It has long been obvious that, if Hitler defeated Britain, he would immediately attack Russia. Russian interest therefore, in spite of the Nazi-Soviet Pact, always coincided with British victory. If this is so, why did Russia not fight Germany in 1939? The answer is extremely simple. Russia, like the United States, wanted Germany to be defeated by somebody else. It is a natural, if not heroic, desire. The true Communist line in Britain, therefore, was the line that *The Daily Worker* at first adopted, and then abandoned. According to this kind of argument, that publication, in opposing the war, injured both Russian and British interests.

Whatever may be the upshot of these various views, it is to be hoped that, if the ban on the Communist organ is lifted, the Party in Britain will spare no effort through its pages to render cordial the relations between all the anti-Fascist Powers.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Labor in a Free Society

When one starts poor, as most do in the race of life, free society is such that he knows he can better his condition; he knows that there is no fixed condition of labor for his whole life. I am not ashamed to confess that twenty-five years ago I was a hired laborer, mauling rails, at work on a flat-boat—just what might happen to any poor man's son. I want every man to have a chance . . . when he may look forward and hope to be a hired laborer this year and the next, work for himself afterward, and finally to hire men to work for him. That is the true system.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN at New Haven, Conn., March 6, 1860.

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